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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Western Rights Posture Harms International Cooperation A 1
[Nikolayev, Orskiy in PRAVDA 3 Oct]
International Chamber of Commerce Session Held in Flordia A 4
Soviet-U.S. Trade Ties [Zherebilov, Matyash] A 4
USSR Delegation's Report [Zherebilov, Matyash] A 5
Statement Issued at UN Protests U.S. Visa for Smith A 6
SWAPO Granted Membership in Nonalined Movement A 6

UNITED STATES

Sturua on Signs of Positive Developments in U.S.-USSR Ties B 1
[IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]
Dresser Industries Deal 'Ordinary Commercial Transaction' B 4
[NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW 26 Sep]
Senate Neutron Bomb Funding Gives Military Carte Blanche B 5
[Sturua in IZVESTIYA 3 Oct]
Plans To Reactivate U.S. Bases in Turkey Antidetente B 6
Reportage on U.S. Decision To Grant Visa to Ian Smith B 6
Question Being Discussed B 6
Postponement Commended [Dmitriyev] B 7
Granting of Visa Denounced B 8
U.S.-Japanese Economic Conference Exposes 'Divergences' [Ablamov] B 8
Carter Announces Intention To Veto Public Works Bill B 9

CHINA

PRC Support for Japanese Militarists Attacked [NOVOYE VREMYA] C 1
Anti-Soviet Nature of PRC Militia Work Confernce Scored [(Asadov)] C 1

EAST EUROPE

Soviet Warships Expected in GDR 5 October D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Oct]
Pelshe, Zimyanin Attend GDR Anniversary Meeting D 1
PZPR's Zielinski Visits, Holds Talks With Dolgikh [PRAVDA 2 Oct] D 1

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Officials Sum Up Results of USSR-French Commission Session E 1
Kirillin Comment [LE MONDE 3 Oct] E 1
Press Conference E 3
Barre Comment [Dmitriyev] E 4
CIA Activity in Canada Makes 'Stunning Impression' E 5
[Bragin in PRAVDA 2 Oct]

Soviet, FRG Associations Set Up Cooperation Bureau E 6
Kebin Heads Supreme Soviet Delegation To FRG [IZVESTIYA 3 Oct] E 6
Spanish CP Leader Comments on 'Unity' With Socialists [PRAVDA 3Oct] E 6
Moscow Decides To Form 'USSR-Spain' Friendship Society E 7
Soviet Aviation Delegation Holds Talks in Norway E 7
Briefs: Norwegian Minister in Kiev; Young Germans' Delegation E 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Al-Asad Arrives in Moscow, Met by Brezhnev, Kosygin F 1
Soviet-Syrian Talks Begin F 1
Syrian Information Minister Discusses Vance Visit F 2
Separate Treaty Question 'Most Likely To Remain Open' [Zhuravlev] F 3
NOVOYE VREMYA on Syrian Conference; PLO Official Interviewed F 3
PDRY Leader Interviewed on Camp David 'Plot' F 4
Pan-Arab Congress Chief Hits Backstage Deal at Camp David [IZVESTIYA 3 Oct] F 5
As-Sadat Shuffles Cabinet To Forestall Opposition F 6
Commentary on Importance of Soviet-Libyan Cooperation F 6
'Spread of Corruption' in Iran Linked to Western Business F 7
Iranian Press Reports on Recent Disturbances F 7
Seven Demonstrators Killed F 8
Commentary on Disbandment of Iranian Rastakhiz Party F 8
Housing Minister Heads Algerian Delegation to USSR [IZVESTIYA 3 Oct] F 8

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Greek-Turkish Enmity on Cyprus Fomented 'From Outside' [Cherchenkov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Oct] G 1
Reopening of U.S. Bases Threatens Turkey's Security [Suystina] G 3
Briefs: Cypriot Education Minister; Agreement With Greece; Cooperation With Turkey G 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Brezhnev Greetings to Guinean Leader on Anniversary [PRAVDA 2 Oct] H 1
ZAPU Vice President Criticizes UK TV Film on Rhodesia H 1
Kaunda Returns Home From 'Successful' Talks With Machel H 2
Angolan-Vietnamese Negotiations Open in Luanda H 2

SOUTH ASIA

Taraki Praises Soviet Relations in INTERPRESS Interview J 1
Afghan Foreign Minister Amin Lauds Brezhnev Speech J 1
Lahore Weekly Calls for Pakistan's Withdrawal From CENTO J 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Philippine Government Concerned by U.S. Propaganda [Petrov] K 1
Oil Companies' 'Manipulations' in Indonesia Scored [Zhegalov] K 1

INDOCHINA

PRC's 'Great-Power Pressure' on Vietnam Examined L 1
[Leontyev, Musayelyan in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Oct]
Soviet Committee of Support to Vietnam Resumes Activity L 2
Vietnam Protests Border Incursions to PRC Embassy in Hanoi L 2
Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Scores Cambodian Hostilities L 3
Baybakov Receives Vietnam's Le Thanh Nghi in Moscow [PRAVDA 3 Oct] L 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Tokyo Rally Opposes Japanese 'Militarist Intrigues' M 1
[Latyshev in PRAVDA 2 Oct]
Commerce Secretary Kreps' Mission to Tokyo Discussed M 1
Japanese Communist Party Deputy Criticizes PRC's Hegemonism M 2

LATIN AMERICAN & CARIBBEAN

TASS Comments on Visit of Mediation Delegation to Nicaragua N 1
Brezhnev Cables Brazilian President Geisel on National Day N 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Masherov Speech Warns of Misplaced National Accent R 1
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 30 Sep]
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Article on Constitution Anniversary R 3
Grishin Report at Constitution Anniversary Meeting R 4
Shcherbitskiy Tours Azerbaijaini Exhibition in Kiev R 4
Belorussian Gosplan Chairman Retires, Replacement Named R 4
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 29 Sep]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports 93 Percent of Grain, Pulse Crops Cut T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 4 Oct T 1
Beet, Flax Harvests, Fall Plowing Lags in Bad Weather T 1
[Osychkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 29 Sep]
Sugar Beet Digging, Sunflower Cutting Continue in Ukraine T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Salyut Crew Continues Photography, Medical Checks U 1
U.S., Soviet Scientists Tidal Waves in North Pacific U 1
[PRAVDA 1 Oct]
Briefs: Clinical Medicine Session in Kiev U 1

WESTERN RIGHTS POSTURE HARMS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LD041431Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Article by O. Nikolayev and M. Orskiy: "Fabrications and Reality: From the Ideological Front"]

[Text] Bourgeois propaganda has recently been strenuously inflating the artificial issue of human rights. It is trying to speculate on measures taken by Soviet courts concerning the illegal activity of certain persons hostile to the Soviet system, included paid agents of the Western intelligence services. This noisy campaign is designed to back up the policy of the present U.S. administration, which has proclaimed "concern" for human rights as virtually the foundation of the country's foreign policy. In any event, Washington is frequently and extremely arbitrarily linking this "problem" with other international issues. U.S. politicians would like to use fabrications concerning the violation of human rights in the socialist countries to interfere in their internal affairs and to put direct pressure on them.

"It looks as though certain influential circles in the United States are deliberately provoking the Soviet Union, seeking to aggravate the situation still further.... We will resolutely resist the onslaughts against the rights and interests of the Soviet state, but we will not give in to provocations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the ceremonial session in Baku.

To all appearances, some people in the United States want not stable peace and mutually advantageous cooperation with us, but a new edition of the cold war. At the same time these circles cannot fail to realize that under present-day conditions crude methods of fighting socialism cannot be at all effective. Hence the search for subtler methods, one of which, they believe, should be the campaign in "defense" of human rights. They are also prompted to do this by factors like the weakening of the positions of imperialism, the moral-political crisis that has gripped capitalism and is expressed in the decline in confidence in bourgeois democracy, and the economic difficulties. But their aims remain the same--to arouse distrust in the USSR, to undermine the unity of the socialist countries, to introduce a split in relations between the socialist and nonalined countries, and to sow the seeds of discord in the international communist and workers movement. At the same time they are gambling on distracting the public's attention from the flagrant, mass violations of human rights in the capitalist countries, including the United States itself.

The United States claims the authority to decide where and how human rights are being violated, and by whom. But it carefully keeps quiet about the fact that the human rights issue is a class-based and is linked with the sociopolitical systems of particular states.

The struggle going on around the world over this issue is also class-based. Two fundamental concepts--the socialist and the bourgeois--are counterposed in it. The former is based on the premise that the main condition and prerequisite for the real guarantee of human rights is the elimination of man's exploitation of man. On this basis, the unity of the main interests of the individual and society is formed and strengthened under socialism and the organic link between the citizen's rights and duties is created--something that is confirmed by the USSR Constitution. It places paramount significance on the socioeconomic rights insuring the material basis of life, such as the right to work, leisure, education, housing and social security. The capitalist states, by virtue of their class nature, do not help to grant citizens the rights and freedoms given them by socialism.

Using the public's ignorance of the legal aspects of the problem, the organizers of the human rights campaign present the matter as though the United Nations and its organs were fully empowered to become involved in directly safeguarding these rights in specific countries--which directly contradicts the Charter and practice of that international organization and with the Final Act of the all-European conference.

What is the real situation concerning the legal and indeed practical aspect of this problem?

From its very inception the United Nations has lacked the authority to become directly involved in safeguarding human rights. The report of one of the subcommittees of the San Francisco conference that adopted the UN Charter pointed out that the safeguarding and defense of human rights and basic freedoms is a state's domestic affair.

The Final Act adopted in Helsinki indicates that in the sphere of human rights and basic freedoms the states will act in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter. Stressing the need for international cooperation to encourage and develop respect for human rights, the UN Charter excludes interference in states' internal affairs.

For all the diversity of forms of cooperation in defending human rights, two of them are the most important. These are the mobilization of the world public in the struggle against flagrant, systematic, mass violations of these rights and the elaboration and adoption of corresponding international agreements.

An important role is played by the UN General Assembly and its widespread system of organizations. As a rule their activity consists of extensive examination of the circumstances surrounding these violations, an analysis of their causes, and recommendations and sometimes demands made on governments responsible for the violations. The report of the above-mentioned subcommittee of the San Francisco conference noted that if "rights and freedoms are being so flagrantly violated that they threaten peace or prevent the implementation of the Charter's resolutions, then they cease to be the exclusive business of each state." This includes situations that are the result of aggression, colonialism, fascism, racism, apartheid and the suppression of national liberation movements and democratic forces. Flagrant examples of these situations include the present situations in Chile, southern Africa and the territories occupied by Israel.

The activity of the international bodies to mobilize public opinion to resist these violations enjoys the active support of the USSR and other socialist countries. A quite different attitude toward this activity is displayed by the United States and some other capitalist states, which support the South African racists, Israeli aggressors and dictatorial regimes in Latin America. They try to undermine international efforts and, in a number of cases, sabotage them. This was the case, for instance, at the General Assembly voting on the resolution on the defense of the imprisoned fighters against apartheid, racism, colonialism and aggression.

The substitution of a hypocritical clamor about the complaints of private individuals for the struggle against flagrant and mass violations of human rights and the desire to drag the international bodies into an analysis of fabricated slander, cause particular harm to the cause of international cooperation. This policy can be seen in the Western countries' efforts to push through the proposal to create, within the UN system, the post of a supreme commissioner for human rights. This is an attempt to create a "suprastate" body invested with full powers of intervention in the internal affairs of states. [paragraph continues]

The illegality of this undertaking needs no explanation. Its real aims are directed at lending the new mechanism a nature hostile to socialism and at the same time using it to distract attention from the very unsatisfactory situation concerning human rights safeguards in the capitalist world.

The latter circumstance determines the attitude of the United States and a number of other Western countries toward international legal measures safeguarding human rights, whose elaboration and adoption is an important part of the activity of the United Nations' sociolegal bodies. Of special significance are the international pact on civil and political rights and the international pact on economic, social and cultural rights, whose elaboration and adoption were largely due to the socialist countries. These pacts establish international standards that the signatories try to meet in their national legislation if it does not accord with them. It should be stressed that the ratification of the pacts by the Soviet Union, which was the first of the great powers to do this, did not require the introduction of any changes to Soviet legislation. Our constitution grants our citizens broader rights and freedoms than envisaged by the international standards.

Also of great significance are the documents of international law imposing on states the duty of fighting specific violations of human rights, particularly the convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the halting of the crimes of genocide and apartheid.

The Final Act of the all-European conference, noting the need for the states to fulfill their commitments stemming from international agreements on human rights, cites the relevant pacts directly. It would seem that the Western countries, who claim to be models and who preach to others, should have been the first to accede to these agreements. But they do not include the United States, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland or Israel. The Western countries are boycotting the convention on the nonapplicability of the statute of limitations on war crimes and crimes against humanity and the international convention on the halting of the crime of apartheid and punishment for it. Of all the basic agreements on human rights, the United States is a party only to the convention on political rights for women. Indeed, equal rights for men and women have still not been legally established in the United States.

For 30 years the U.S. Congress has been delaying the United States' accession to the convention on the prevention of the crime of genocide and punishment for it, which it signed back in 1948. It has been 12 years since the United States signed the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, but matters have also gone no further than that. An unprecedented U.S. stipulation at the signing of the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination sheds light on the reasons for this. It amounts to the fact that the United States will not be bound by the commitments in the convention that it considers incompatible with its Constitution. This stipulation can only signify the recognition that insoluble contradictions will arise between national legislation and future international commitments.

A number of Western countries are refusing to participate in an important form of international cooperation in encouraging and developing respect for human rights and basic freedoms: the submission of a report on the measures taken in this area. The human rights agreements and the convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination call for regular reports by the signatory states reflecting relevant legislative, administrative and other steps and assessing the actual situation in this area. The USSR and the other socialist countries regularly submit such reports. [paragraph continues]

We have something to be proud of and nothing to hide from the world public. By refusing to accede to the international agreements on human rights, the United States is refusing to give a public account of its activity in this field.

International cooperation on human rights should be linked with the United Nations' main goal--the maintenance of international peace and security. The socialist countries see this aspect of the activity of international bodies as very significant. At the USSR's initiative, the UN Commission on Human Rights examined the question of every person's right to live in peace and security and adopted an appropriate resolution. The socialist countries actively support the UN bodies' study of the influence of measures to halt the arms race and to effect disarmament on the implementation of human rights and the question of the use of scientific and technical achievements for the sake of peace and the benefit of man.

The West's reluctance to conscientiously collaborate with the socialist countries on these issues and the attempts to distort the essence of international cooperation on human rights and to use this to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries is adversely influencing relations between states with different social systems. "Such attempts," the CPSU Central Committee Politburo document on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states notes, "are a flagrant violation of the universally accepted norms of international law and a violation of the letter and spirit of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki."

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SESSION HELD IN FLORIDA

Soviet-U.S. Trade Ties

LD031628Y Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Orlando (Florida state), October 3, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Zherebilov and Vladimir Matyash report: The 26th Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce currently in session here is discussing as one of the central items on its agenda, questions pertaining to trade and broadening East-West business cooperation, including that between the USSR and the USA. Speaking with TASS correspondents, influential representatives of the business world of the United States attending the congress point out to the significance of a further development of Soviet-American trade. They see in it a good basis for improving the climate of Soviet-U.S. relations, which would meet the interests of both countries and the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

Such an opinion was expressed, in particular, by W. Verity, co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council associating more than 260 U.S. companies coming out for an all-round broadening of trade relations and elimination of discriminatory limitations in trade with the Soviet Union. We areparticularly inspired by the fact, he said, that the Soviet Government firmly comes out for a further development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the USA on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This was once again confirmed by the recent meeting in Moscow between the leading officials of the council from the American side with General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

President of the International Chamber of Commerce McGregor said: The meeting in Moscow has displayed the mutual wish to normalise Soviet-U.S. trade and economic ties. We highly value the stand of the Soviet Union, which actively comes out for such a cooperation that is beneficial to both countries and the cause of peace all over the world. We believe that there are all the necessary prerequisites for a favourable development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the USA on the basis of business partnership and mutual benefit.

President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, R. Lesher said that he attaches much importance to the agreement on cooperation between the chambers of commerce of the two countries, which has been signed recently. I regard this agreement, he noted, as a considerable step in the cause of U.S.-Soviet trade and economic ties. It opens new areas in trade-economic cooperation between the two countries and will help in particular attract to it a wide range of U.S. companies, including medium and small firms.

As far as long-term prospects for broadening bilateral business relations are concerned, R. Lesher stressed, they still come across today with obstacles of a legislative character, which the U.S. administration must remove.

These pronouncements indicate that there is a growing understanding among the business circles of the United States, of the importance of broadening Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations on an equal undiscriminatory basis, of the use of trade for improving the whole package of Soviet-U.S. relations and strengthening international business cooperation as a whole.

## USSR Delegation's Report

LD042132Y Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Orlando (Florida state), October 4, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Zherebilov and Vladimir Matyash report: Problems of world trade and development of equal East-West economic cooperation are in the focus of attention of the 26th Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce currently in session here.

The report by the Soviet delegation under the headline "The Future of East-West Cooperation," which was circulated among the delegates of the congress, has aroused great interest here.

The report notes the important qualitative changes in business cooperation of the USSR with the Western countries, which took place in the seventies in the atmosphere of international detente. Intergovernmental long-term programmes for business cooperation on the basis of the agreements concluded for a term of from 10 to 25 years are called upon to play an important stimulating role.

The Soviet state has always attached and attaches great significance to the development of economic relations with the industrialized capitalist countries as business that is economically beneficial and also important for strengthening the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The document points out that international detente has created a favourable climate for the intensification of business relations between the USSR and the countries of the West.

At the same time, the report notes that there are obstacles, in particular, discriminatory restrictions introduced by the Western states in trade relations with the socialist countries. In this connection, the reports point out in particular that the refusal of the U.S. Congress to apply the most favoured nation treatment to the Soviet Union has impeded the development of Soviet-American trade.

Discrimination, says the report, is detrimental to all participants in international trade. East-West cooperation accords with the interests of peaceful coexistence of states and meets with recognition and support everywhere.

STATEMENT ISSUED AT UN PROTESTS U.S. VISA FOR SMITH

LD050916Y Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 5, TASS--The international community sharply denounced the decision by the United States administration to issue an entrance visa to Smith, the head of the illegal white-minority regime in Rhodesia.

A joint statement, issued at United Nations Headquarters by Salim A. Salim, the chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation, L. Harriman, the chairman of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, and G. Konie, the president of the United Nations Council on Namibia, says that this regretful decision of the American authorities is a violation of the letter and spirit of the United Nations Security Council resolutions on sanctions against the illegal Salisbury regime. More, the document emphasizes, the permission for Smith's entry into the United States was given at a moment when the illegal regime of Rhodesia, brazenly ignoring the opinion of the international community, toughens the reprisals against the Zimbabwe people and intensifies acts of aggression against independent African states, including Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

Irrespective of any United States explanations to justify its actions, there is no doubt that this gesture by official Washington can be interpreted only as a manifestation of support for the Smith regime, the statement says. More, such actions seriously undermine the efforts by the international community for the isolation of the illegal racist white-minority regime.

This decision by the White House wrecks the efforts in search for a just peaceful solution to the Rhodesian problem.

The statement urges the administration to revise its position all the more so since the United States assumed definite commitments as a member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council.

In conclusion, the statement expresses full support and solidarity with the struggle of the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front against the illegal racist Smith regime.

SWAPO GRANTED MEMBERSHIP IN NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD031206Y Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 3, TASS--The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) has become a full fledged member of the non-aligned movement. Speaking here at a press conference upon the conclusion of a meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, Sri Lanka's foreign minister, S. Hameed said that this decision reflects general recognition of SWAPO as the sole lawful representative and genuine protector of the rights, interests and aspirations of the people of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the racist South African regime.

STURUA ON SIGNS OF POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-USSR TIES

LD051109Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Signs of Positive Changes"]

[Text] Washington--Fall has arrived in Washington. The astrophysical date of its arrival--23 September--was marked by newspaper editorial and typically autumn weather. In parts of the United States the leaves glowed russet in an "Indian summer", while in some places winter was already knocking at the door with storms and the first snow. For America is a large and diverse country.

Nevertheless, despite the contradictory indications of the barometers, thermometers and other "meters," it is generally agreed that since 23 September it has been fall throughout the country--from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. But this is not merely a time of year. It is also the new theatrical and television season, and, not least, is the unveiling of the new fashions. The public's attention is riveted on the models, to the obvious dissatisfaction of politicians who have a new season of their own--primary elections for Congress, state governorships and city mayoralties have begun. Reconnaissance in force is taking place on the distant approaches to the White House. Models often change their outfits but politicians merely pretend to, offering supposedly brand-new programs for peace and universal prosperity.

In fairness it must be admitted that things are much more difficult for politicians than for the representatives of television programs, theatrical directors and arbiters of taste, for the former, unlike the latter, deal with matters that are not subject to the changeable character of fashion, since they are not an ephemeral but a permanent category. Peace for people is not a fashion but a vital necessity. That is why, while models who adroitly change their attire evoke applause from audeinces, politicians who alternate solemn assurances of their love of peace with cold war rhetoric and who attach an olive branch to the armor of Mars, the god of war, merely arouse contempt and repugnance.

In his Baku speech, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke of the desire of such gentlemen in NATO to secure a longer and sharper sword and to attempt to return to the "position of strength" policy. The nuclear sword is not a broach or a clasp and people of good will everywhere, including here in the United States, feel not the slightest desire to bear its burden, either in fall or at any other time of the year. That is why the American public has greeted the speech by the leader of the Soviet state in the capital of Azerbaijan with such tremendous attention. The press is stressing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's remarks that the distance between the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on limiting strategic offensive armaments is not all that great and, given good will and state wisdom, is perfectly surmountable.

The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to surmount this distance and to curb the arms race. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Baku speech and the proposals that the Soviet delegation has brought to the current UN General Assembly session conclusively reaffirm both the good will and the state wisdom of the Soviet Union, for which peace is not a fashion or a tactical ruse but the cornerstone of foreign policy. This also applies totally to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

As is well known, Soviet-American meetings, at which attention was largely focused on questions relating to the limitation of strategic offensive armaments, have been held recently in New York and Washington. [paragraph continues]

The discussions on SALT--the fourth at this high level in the last 5 months--were intensive, useful and positive. Certain signs of headway on individual issues--on issues that have not yet been settled and those that had only been partially settled--became evident during the talks. However, certain important obstacles that have still not been surmounted remain. A situation now exists at the SALT talks in which the questions that have still not been totally settled must be resolved within the context and within the complex of the entire agreement. Of course, this is making a definite impact on the course of the talks, which deal with a highly complex range of issues.

During the White House meeting between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. President J. Carter, both sides expressed certain new views with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable solutions. The mutual intention of working toward completing the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments was expressed. It was agreed that talks on specific issues relevant to this agreement would continue.

The Soviet Union continues unambiguously to advocate the smoothing-out of relations between the USSR and the United States and the conditions for constructive, stable development. On the SALT issue, the Soviet Union continues to advocate an agreement that is advantageous to both our countries and the cause of universal peace. As far as the United States is concerned, only time will tell whether positive trends aimed at concluding such an agreement prevail in American political life.

Conscientious political commentators acknowledge the persistence with which the Soviet Union is seeking a positive solution to the SALT problem. This is also confirmed by the initial reaction to L.I. Brezhnev's Baku speech. An analytical article published by the Washington POST pays tribute to the Soviet Union's desire to improve relations with the United States despite the disagreements and contradictions that exist between them. The newspaper writes of "a new phase of the quest for dialog" and of "Soviet steps to reduce tension." The newspaper stresses: "The SALT talks are too important and must not be influenced (adversely--m.s.) by the other disputed problems that exist between our countries."

The Soviet Union is guided by state wisdom in not reacting to the provocative attempts by cold war strategists to further exacerbate the situation. While rebuffing those who attack our rights and interests, who attempt to interfere in our internal affairs and who manipulate for these purposes economic relations and totally false propaganda about "human rights," the Soviet Union, at the same time, always keeps the door open for positive dialog in the name of peace, peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation. That is precisely how Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Baku speech is read here by those whose eyes are not clouded by blind hatred or obstructed by radioactive dust. And it is impossible to conceal the fact that there are gentlemen like this on the Potomac and in sufficient quantities.

I recall a recent conversation with a certain prominent Washington commentator ranked among the "hawks." The conversation took place in the Metropolitan Club not far from the White House. Conversation was mainly about the prospects of the SALT talks. Making a show of frankness, my interlocutor said that all the talk of the "Soviet threat," "military superiority" and so forth is merely a pretence reflecting the reluctance of the military-industrial complex to end the nuclear arms race. "We do not need any SALT agreement," the "hawk" journalist reiterated.

At that very moment an elderly gentleman came up to our table. My interlocutor quickly jumped to his feet and greeted him. The ceremony of introduction took place. The elderly gentleman was Paul Nitze. [paragraph continues]

Former deputy defense secretary and leader of the so-called "Committee on the Present Danger," Nitze is the ringleader of the forces that oppose the SALT agreement. When the elderly gentleman departed my interlocutor exclaimed somewhat ecstatically:

"I cotally share his views. We must strive to achieve overall military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union."

It is generally known that these terms refer to an unchecked arms race and so-called "first strike" strategy. This is propounded by the recently created "Coalition for Peace Through Strength." This is a motley assemblage of American "ultras," and 147 members of Congress form its backbone. The word "peace" in this organization's title is camouflage. The words "through strength" are the essence. The "first strike" strategy is the nucleus of the "new philosophical concept" that Defense Secretary Brown is now proposing to the United States and its NATO partners. At the Washington NATO Council session this "new philosophical concept" underwent practical consolidation.

Nevertheless, the contemporary international situation, for all its contradictions and complexity, is favorable to the consolidation of the positive changes that have been achieved in the last few years. The detente process, which has confirmed its viability, can and must be consolidated and buttressed by deeds, despite the constant attacks of the opponents of peace. The necessity and possibility of this are also felt here. Not all legislators have rallied to the cause of the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength." Thus, J. Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has published a statement rebuffing the forces that are fighting to further increase the American nuclear potential and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. Senator C. Percy published a similar article in the paper INTERDEPENDENT.

Many other examples could be cited testifying to the spread of sober views of the problems connected with SALT. Such views were reflected in Paul Warnke's recent speech to a large group of politicians and public figures in Philadelphia. The "accord" organization and the Admiral Larocque Institute have produced films telling of the threat of the nuclear arms race.

In his Baku speech, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke of the attempts by detente's opponents to broaden their offensive against the Soviet Union. Utilizing artificial, hypocritical pretexts, the United States is retarding the development of business relations, canceling deals that have already been concluded, breaking contracts that have already been signed and attempting to weaken scientific, technical and cultural relations. But life and reality sternly punish those who resort to these tactics of discrimination and provocation, since they backfire on them.

Quite recently reports were leaked to the press that Andrew Young, U.S. representative at the United Nations, sent to Z. Brzezinski, the President's chief foreign policy adviser, a message containing a warning against the "inflexible use" of so-called "human rights barriers" in international trade. Young's message stresses that this approach to international trade "means denying American workers jobs" and leads to "the weakening of the American economy." Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps subscribes to a similar view. Perspicacious Washington commentators did not fail to remark that Young's message to Brzezinski coincided with the commerce secretary's submission to the U.S. president of plans for increasing American exports to strengthen the dollar's positions and reduce the balance of trade deficit.

As already reported, L.I. Brezhnev recently received W. Verity, cochairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, and M. Forestall, president of the council. During the conversation that took place, it was stressed that the USSR unswervingly advocates the development of good, mutually advantageous relations with the United States. Economic relations could be an important element in this process.

Yes, trade and economic relations are an important part of the general structure of Soviet-American relations. Soviet-American trade turnover increased from $245 million in 1971 to approximately $2 billion in 1977. Of course, that is good, but it is not good enough, it is too little, especially if one considers that it is a matter of the two most powerful countries in the world, from the economic viewpoint.

More encouraging signs have appeared this fall in this sphere of Soviet-American relations. A group of scientific commentators and representatives of business circles is going to Moscow.

Indications of a more sober attitude are making themselves felt increasingly strongly on the banks of the Potomac. The voice of reason is ringing out more and more loudly over its waters. And this is not merely a tribute to fashion, not merely the influence of the new season. There is a growing understanding among the broadest circles of the American public that the smoothing-out of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and the continuation of the policy of improving those relations accord with the aspirations of both countries' peoples and the interests of strengthening international detente and peace throughout the world.

DRESSER INDUSTRIES DEAL 'ORDINARY COMMERCIAL TRANSACTION'

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 26 Sep 78 pp 1-2 WA

[Unattributed NOVOSTI commentary: "Does Soviet Oil Depend on the American Drill Bit?"]

[Text] The U.S. press and television have been trying to picture the commercial transaction of the American Dresser Industries with the Soviet Union to supply drilling equipment as sheet-anchor for Soviet oil, Dzandar Takoyev, USSR deputy minister of the oil industry, has told Vladimir Ostrovsky, NOVOSTI news analyst.

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, H. Jackson has recently misled American TV viewers by asserting that Soviet oil wells were no more than 1,500-1,800 metres deep and that American drill bits would give the Soviet Union a chance of drilling wells far deeper than 15,000 feet.

The Soviet Union has been drilling for oil with home-made equipment for decades, the Soviet oil expert stressed, and to depths far in excess of 15,000 feet (4,500 meters) in the North Causasus and Azerbaijan. Soviet oil drillers are taking oil in from the sea-bed through wells up to 6,000 meters deep. In this country, Deputy Minister D. Takoyev pointed out, we have wells with a depth range of 15,000 meters.

As to the contract with the Dresser Industries, this is an ordinary commercial transaction, just like all other deals which the Soviet Union concludes with many Western firms. There is hardly any need for me to prove the obvious truth that Soviet purchases of foreign equipment in no way suggest that without them the Soviet oil industry will grind to a halt. The rates and scale of oil and gas production in the Soviet Union are tremendous. The Soviet industry provides everything necessary for oil drillers, geologists and gas producers. The Soviet drills are being improved all the time. But the country's requirements are also rising all the time. Therefore, it is quite natural for the Soviet Union to buy some additional plant abroad.

Dzandar Takoyev recalled that the USSR had been buying oil drilling equipment in the U.S. for oilfield prospecting, drilling and oil getting as well as for transporting it since the late 'sixties. [paragraph continues]

All Soviet-American contracts in this field had been concluded in the spirit of agreements concerning the extension of trade on terms of mutual benefit. The transaction with the Dresser Industries was no exception to this principle. In the Soviet expert's opinion, to look for some other motives behind an ordinary commercial operation would mean, from the economic point of view, keeping off the mutually advantageous paths of expanding Soviet-American trade.

From the political point of view, looking at a commercial transaction in the way Mr. H. Jackson evidently preferred would mean reviving unsound suspicion of each other and estrangement of the U.S. and the Soviet Union as trade partners. This would hardly be profitable and wise either commercially or politically. Trust between partners was indispensable to detente if they wanted to promote it through a common effort. To make ordinary trade deals contingent on issues having nothing to do with trade could only obstruct the mutually beneficial cooperation of the parties concerned and infect it with poisoned germs that could produce defective growth.

To see the drill bits as stoppers for the Soviet oil wells was a hopeless and unrewarding thing to do. Such an approach smacked of perverted cold war mentality and could do nothing whatsoever, in the present circumstances, to stop Soviet oil flowing or even slow down its production any more than one could stop human beings breathing.

SENATE NEUTRON BOMB FUNDING GIVES MILITARY CARTE BLANCHE

LD041445Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 28 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Pushing the Neutron Bomb Through"]

[Text] Washington--Last Saturday, 30 September, U.S. legislators took one more serious and dangerous step toward producing and deploying inhuman neutron weapons.

By an overwhelming majority--68 "for" and just 1 "against" (Proxmire, Democrat from Wisconsin)--the U.S. Senate approved funding for the production of neutron bomb components contained in a bill on the appropriation of almost $3 billion for the development of new nuclear arms.

The bill provides for funds to create the neutron bomb that exceed the appropriations for analogous purposes in the current fiscal year (it also ended 30 September) by 12 percent.

However, the Senate decision is not only dangerous because fresh millions are being tossed into the crucible of the arms race. In its decision the Senate called for the immediate production and stockpiling of neutron components. The danger of this step lies in the fact that it can result in the appearance of the neutron bomb in the NATO countries even before the President decides to install neutron warheads on V-70-3 and V-79 missiles. Supporters of the bill bluntly stated during the debate that it will "eliminate the delay, which could last several years."

On the same day, the Senate also adopted an amendment proposed by Senator H. Jackson, leader of the "hawks" on Capitol Hill. This amendment instructs the Department of Energy headed by Schlesinger, another well-known "hawk", to study the question of "restoring the U.S. nuclear arms complex to a level of adequacy." This simultaneously diffuse and hypocritical formula in point of fact gives the U.S. military-industrial complex carte blanche to fuel the nuclear arms race.

A characteristic detail: The provocative Jackson amendment was adopted without even taking an individual vote. The Senate approved it on what is called a "voice vote." The voices of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, including the United States, demanding the outlawing of the neutron bomb and an end to the nuclear arms race, which is fraught with catastrophe, are another matter. Apparently these voices have not yet been heard by the gentlemen in the Capitol.

PLANS TO REACTIVATE U.S. BASES IN TURKEY ANTIDETENTE

LD041744Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 4, TASS--As reported by the Washington POST today, the United States intends shortly to re-open its military bases in Turkey that were closed down three years ago by the Turkish authorities. The paper does not conceal that the activities of these bases will be directed first of all against the Soviet Union.

These plans of the American administration contradict the spirit of detente and the principles of Helsinki. They cause serious apprehensions in countries neighbouring on Turkey.

By opening these bases the United States hopes to strengthen somewhat NATO's southern flank. But this not only will not serve as a stabilizing factor in the region but considerably complicate the already difficult situation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Many Turkish commentators note that the existence of foreign military installations on Turkish territory poses a serious threat to Turkey. In this connection a campaign is mounting in the country for its withdrawal from all military blocs and for the liquidation of foreign military bases on its territory.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. DECISION TO GRANT VISA TO IAN SMITH

Question Being Discussed

LD041618Y Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 4, TASS--The U.S. Department of State so far has not denied the entrance visa to the leader of the Rhodesian racists Smith who was invited to the United States by a group of American senators. A spokesman of the State Department said that the question of issuing the visa to Smith is being discussed.

Political observers note in this connection that if the head of the white minority regime is given the visa for visiting the United States, this will be a gross violation by the U.S. authorities of the United Nations resolution that prohibits issuing of visas to representatives of the illegal Salisbury regime by United Nations countries.

The State Department and the Government of the United States now experience strong pressure from "Smith's friends" in the Capitol who would like to see him in the USA. Some American legislators threaten the government that they will block in the Congress endorsement of candidatures to diplomatic posts.

Patrons of the Rhodesian regime in the USA launched an open offensive. They recently ensured that the United States Congress made allocations for military aid to Rhodesia with the only reservation that the Salisbury authorities must show a "benevolent attitude" to international talks on the settlement of the Rhodesian problem.

In these conditions official Washington is manoeuvring, seeking to avoid violation of the United Nations resolution without causing irritation of Smith's patrons. According to reports of foreign agencies, the administration is now discussing a possibility of inviting to the United States Smith and his African puppets for participation in all-round talks on Rhodesia that will possibly be held in the United States.

The endless talk of Western powers concerning the Rhodesian problem plays into the hands of the Rhodesian racists and encourages them to new acts of aggression against independent African states. Feeling the support of influential circles in the West, the Smith clique recently made a raid on the neighbouring Mozambique and steps up punitive operations against the fighting Zimbabwe people.

Postponement Commended

LD042330Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] The United States Department [as heard] has postponed granting entry visas to a group of Rhodesians, Ian Smith included, who were invited 18 days ago by 27 U.S. senators to come to America and explain their plans, hopes and aspirations to the United States public. The Carter administration has dawdled on this issue of visas to the Rhodesian team for quite some time, allowing the 27 senators to accuse it of a spineless attitude towards the problem of Rhodesia. The administration obviously had good reasons for not saying yes or no to the Rhodesians. To meet with them could make it difficult to explain this move to the black liberation movement that continues to fight the Smith regime. Not to receive them meant to provoke Ian Smith into accusing Washington of a total disregard for such a settlement of the Rhodesian problem that would enable the white minority to retain power there; and in addition Ian Smith, if rejected a chance to meet with the U.S. officials, could harden his already hardline position.

By saying no to Ian Smith, the State Department appears to have killed an American-Rhodesian meeting. The U.S. Congress is due to go into recess shortly, so the senators won't be able to offer Smith official forums to explain his aspirations, and it's a pity we cannot hear them. If Ian Smith came to the United States he could tell the American public that he is thankful to the West that the oil sanctions against him didn't work owing to constant violations of these sanctions by the British authorities. He could also tell the American public, and to the world public as well, that he is a loyal ally of the West standing guard to its economic, political, financial and military interests in the south of Africa. He could add that his loyalty to the Western democracies deserves a better understanding than merely allowing thousands of white mercenaries from the United States, Great Britain and other nations to join his army to fight the liberation movement.

Ian Smith could assure Washington of his everlasting friendship with America and ask for more assistance. This is what Ian Smith could tell the 27 United States senators who wanted him to come. But saying such things openly and loudly is far less expedient politically than to have Mr Smith whisper them in the ear of some U.S. envoy in some neutral country. This consideration appears to have made the State Department refuse to grant him an entry visa, so seen from this angle the State Department decision is wise and cannot but be commended.

## Granting of Visa Denounced

LD051000Y Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 5, TASS--The United States threw its doors wide open to offer hospitality to Smith, the ringleader of the Rhodesian racists. The State Department officially announced that the United States administration had decided to grant Smith's request for an entry visa to the United States. According to the State Department spokesman, the visit by the head of the Rhodesian regime will enable the Americans to familiarize themselves with all viewpoints on Rhodesian developments and would make a contribution to a settlement of the Rhodesian conflict.

Observers assess the State Department's decision as another step by the ruling quarters along the dangerous road of expanding imperialist intervention in Rhodesia, whose people under the leadership of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front are fighting for the abolition of the racist regime.

Late in July, Congress adopted a bill authorizing the President to lift the United Nations embargo on trade with the Smith regime.

The discussion of questions related to aid to Rhodesia and coordination of bilateral efforts in the struggle against the national liberation movement is precisely the purpose of the visit by Ian Smith, who had been invited to the United States by a group of reactionary senators.

The State Department's permission for the entry of Smith finally exposes the duplicity of the widely advertised new United States policy in Africa where Washington pays lip-service to self-determination of the peoples, while in fact solidarizing with extreme reaction and racists. [Moscow TASS English at 1730 GMT on 4 Oct calls decision "a gross violation of the U.S. resolution prohibiting the U.N. member countries from issuing visas to representatives of the unlawful Salisbury clique."]

Andrew Young, the United States representative at the United Nations, said a few days ago that Smith's visit to the United States would call in question the sincerity of the American policy "in defence" of human rights. The American Senator Garn qualified the granting of the visa to Smith as a direct violation of the United States commitments as a United Nations member. The commentator of the Washington NBC broadcasting station emphasized that the United States had challenged practically all the governments of independent African countries and embarked upon a dangerous road fraught with further military intervention abroad.

## U.S.-JAPANESE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE EXPOSES 'DIVERGENCES'

LD041658Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: An annual consultative meeting of representatives of the leading ministries of the United States and Japan has been held in Washington. Trade and economic issues were discussed at the meeting. An American trade delegation, led by Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, simultaneously began a visit to Japan. The delegation, the largest of all in the post-war years, is having negotiations with Japanese official representatives.

These two events have one thing in common: They bring to light great divergences between Washington and Tokyo on trade and economic problems. Acute American-Japanese contradictions in this sphere are long-standing.

In the past 13 years the United States has been having a deficit in trade with Japan. It has now reached huge proportions--approximately 8,000 million dollars in 1977 and it is expected to amount to 13,000 million dollars this year. Japanese firms now sell in the United States 100 per cent more commodities than they buy in that country.

The United States is trying to attribute such a state of affairs to its "good will", nearly to the desire to assist the Japanese economy. In actual fact, things are quite different. Labour productivity in the Japanese industry grows at a much faster rate than in the American industry. This makes Japanese commodities much more competitive than American. Besides, Japan largely depends on export markets, and this makes it clear that the competitive struggle between the United States and Japan in world markets has a solid foundation.

The United States seeks to resolve these differences through pressure upon Japan. The United States seeks a cut in Japanese exports to the United States, and bigger Japanese purchases, above all agricultural products, in the United States. The following fact alone can show how great are the divergences between Washington and Tokyo. Thus, Japan agreed to somewhat reduce import duties on 17 types of American agricultural products, but the United States demands that they be reduced by 60 percent on 37 types of agricultural products.

Pursuing the pressure policy, the United States used against Japan a step which is much stronger than diplomatic admonitions. The United States has been actively working towards reduction of the American dollar's value rate. As compared with August 1977, the dollar value rate dropped by 42 per cent, as compared with the Japanese yen. That was expected to reduce Japanese exports to the United States and increase American exports to Japan, thus increasing competitive ability of American commodities. But this has not so far happened. But the United States believes that in a more remote future the use of such a potent economic "remedy" should assist the weakened American economy.

To have the deficit in trade with Japan reduced, Washington insists on bigger Japanese purchases of American military equipment. Under the pressure of the United States, the Japanese Government has lately agreed to purchase 4,500 million dollars worth of American war-planes. Thus, pushing Japan onto the road of militarisation, the United States seeks to resolve through this its economic difficulties.

The United States intensive pressure upon its Far-Eastern ally will however hardly help lessen American-Japanese contradictions. It will rather be the other way round. A further aggravation of these contradictions can be expected.

CARTER ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO VETO PUBLIC WORKS BILL

LD041844Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has announced his intention to veto the 1979 public works bill that was passed by Congress.

Addressing journalists, he stressed that he considers this bill allocating over $10 billion for the construction of a number of water projects as inflationary and absolutely unacceptable. This program has long caused acute disputes between Congress and the White House, which is trying to fight inflation by rigidly restricting federal spending.

The President's intention to veto the public works bill will, in the opinion of observers, lead to a new clash between Congress and the White House.

PRC SUPPORT FOR JAPANESE MILITARISTS ATTACKED

LD271644Y Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--Statements and plans of the Japanese military enjoy Peking's complete approval and support, which counts on the expansion and consolidation of military ties between the two countries, on keeping up contacts with Japan's military-industrial circles in order to receive the latest armaments and military hardware. Peking believes these plans can be successfully realized since the assessments by China and the Japanese military of the situation in Asia and the Far East coincide and their attitude to the Soviet Union and other countries of the region are similar, writes the foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. It notes that the Peking leadership calls for a Sino-Japanese alliance to oppose "the common threat," clamouring for "the expansion by Japan of its Self-Defence Forces." These utterings assume a special meaning at the present time when Japanese military and government circles are taking measures to revive militarism in the country.

The magazine points out that, seeking a rapprochement with Japan on an anti-Soviet platform, the Chinese leaders persistently expand contacts with Japanese generals and leaders of the military industry. The visit to Japan by a delegation of Chinese military led by the Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China Chang Tsia-chien, just over, are regarded in Tokyo as the beginning of a broad exchange of military specialists between the two countries based on the accords reached in association with the recently signed "Treaty on Peace and Friendship."

"The trip by the Chinese generals is fresh testimony of Peking's falsity in stating that the Japano-Chinese treaty will be of great importance for 'peace and security in the area of Asia and the Pacific Ocean' and alleging that Peking does not seek military cooperation with Japan," writes the NEW TIMES.

The magazine notes that Japan's democratic public is voicing legitimate anxiety over the activization of military ties with Peking, stressing the threat to peace and stability in Asia emanating from Japanese-Chinese military cooperation. Noteworthy is the fact that the greatest activization of the campaign for revising Japan's military legislation coincided with the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty and boosting military ties with Peking. It is absolutely clear that, playing on the militarist ambitions of a certain part of Japan's ruling circles, Peking seeks to knock together a "united front" against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The adoption of military legislation will promote its hegemonistic ambitions and this poses a great danger not to the Japanese people alone, but to the destinies of the whole world, concludes the magazine.

ANTI-SOVIET NATURE OF PRC MILITIA WORK CONFERENCES SCORED

OW041057Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Commentary by station observer (Asadov): "Still the Same Antipeople Goal and Task"]

[Excerpts] It was pointed out at militia work conferences recently held in China that one of the major tasks of the militia is implementation of Chairman Mao's theory, line, principle and policy concerning militia work.

Chungnanhai's leaders regard the militia as an assault force in implementing the slogan of "Grasping the Key Link in Running the Country Well." To Peking's leaders, this slogan means new purges and suppression of all those who are suspected of expressing discontent with the antipeople policy pushed by the people currently in power in Peking. Latest news from Sinkiang provides clear evidence of this. Sinkiang's militia units, at the instigation of the central regime, have been sent to suppress the masses who have tried to defend their own vital interests and those discontent with their extremely low living standards and with China's undemocratic system.

The militia work meetings held in various localities called for paying attention to preparedness against war. At the same time, Peking's leaders have also openly said that the militia's combat readiness must first of all be of an anti-Soviet nature. The militia meetings warned that Soviet social imperialism has never given up its attempt to subjugate China, and called on militiamen not to forget that, "the tiger and the wolf are in front of us."

The current Chinese leaders regard the Soviet Union as the major obstacle to their adventurist policy. Just like the erstwhile Mao Tse-tung before them, the current Chinese leaders have tried to instill in the minds of the Chinese masses the ideas of the so-called "threat from the north," that the Soviet Union is actively preparing for war against China and other such provocative notions. According to the Peking leaders' plans, the militia has been assigned the special task of spreading anti-Soviet hysteria throughout China.

At the militia work meetings, the militia units were asked to set up propaganda teams or groups to spread the notoriously anti-Soviet Mao Tse-tung thought among the masses. The militia work conferences also repeatedly stressed advancing the militia's glorious traditions.

But what the Chungnanhai leaders really want most is to impose on the present-day militia the veteran militia's experiences in beating, smashing and looting during the Cultural Revolution. These practices were invented by Mao Tse-tung for the purpose of mentally and physically torturing party and government cadres and intellectuals.

From the above, one can conclude that the tasks assigned the militia by the current Peking leaders follow the policy which Mao Tse-tung imposed on the militia in the past. They are both antipeople.

SOVIET WARSHIPS EXPECTED IN GDR 5 OCTOBER

LD050809Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit to the GDR"]

[Text] A detachment of Soviet warships, consisting of the cruiser Oktayabrskaya Revolyutsiya, and the patrol vessels Svirepyy and Neukrotimyy, will arrive in the port of Rostok 5 October on a 5-day official visit to take part in celebrating the 29th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The naval detachment will be led by Vice Adm V.V. Sidorov, commander of the twice Red Banner Baltic fleet.

PELSHE, ZIMYANIN ATTEND GDR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD042112Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] On 4 October, representatives of Moscow's working people marked the 29th anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic. The presidium of the meeting included Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member; Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; representatives of public organizations and a delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. The meeting was addressed by OTT, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

PZPR'S ZIELINSKI VISITS, HOLDS TALKS WITH DOLGIKH

LD041515Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR a delegation of PZPR party workers headed by Z. Zielinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee secretariat and director of the Heavy Industry, Transport and Building Department, was in the Soviet Union from 24 through 30 September. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experiences in the field of party leadership in industry and construction. It had meetings and talks in CPSU Central Committee sections, at the Belorussian CP Central Committee, USSR Gosplan, the Moscow Soviet, and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems.

The Polish friends visited a number of enterprises in Moscow, Belorussia and Tatari.

The delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. CPSU Central Committee department chiefs V.S. Frolov and I.I. Dmitriyev, and also K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the ensuing warm, friendly conversation.

OFFICIALS SUM UP RESULTS OF USSR-FRENCH COMMISSION SESSION

Kirillin Comment

LD041525Y Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Jacques Amalric undated interview with chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology V.A. Kirillin in Paris: "The Level of Our Exchanges Is Not as High as It Ought To Be"]

[Text] [Question] How do you view commercial, industrial, scientific and technical relations between the Soviet Union and France, generally speaking?

[Answer] The principal objectives which we must tackle date from the June 1977 Rambouillet summit. The objective which we then fixed was to double the volume of trade between our two countries in the 5-year period that will end in 1979 and to do everything in our power to treble it. It is too early to make a definite assessment, but it is already possible to say that we have attained the objective of doubling the more abitious objective of trebling trade. I think that the 13th "grand commission" session--I have had the honor to take part in the 12 previous sessions--will do everything possible to develop further our cooperation.

Of the contracts already in operation I would particularly like to mention the supply of French equipment for the Orenburg gas treatment complex. This is one of the biggest contracts between our two countries and is worth around R430 million. I would like to mention the contracts for the supply of equipment to the Kama truck plant, the Ust-Ilim timber-processig complex and an aluminum plant with a capacity of 1 million tons which will produce 450,000 tons of aluminum. But those contracts have already been drawn up. We are now interested in making further progress. Many new contracts are now being discussed. The most promising concerns the supply of equipment for oil extraction. This contract could be signed while I am here for the "grand commission" meeting.

Toward New Contracts

I am now considering a whole list of new contracts, and these stand a good chance of being signed shortly. They concern computers, the manufacture of pipes, cold rolling of steel, the manufacture of deep sea oil rigs for depths of 160 meters and telephone equipment.

I could quote many more examples, but I would like to discuss scientific and technical cooperation, which may be of less interest to readers but which is very important. This cooperation is developing in an extremely important direction, namely nuclear energy. We recently exchanged a document concerning reactors which are still in the experimental stage: the BN6000 in the USSR and the Superphenix in France.

[Question] When he spoke in Baku several days ago, Leonid Brezhnev stressed the growing problems in scientific and technical cooperation with the West. Was he just referring to the United States or to other countries as well?

[Answer] I am not able to interpret Comrade Brezhnev's speech but I can say this: We do not oppose the development of scientific and technical cooperation with any country. No country can lead every field. We are in favor of developing cooperation with all countries but it must be reciprocal, mutual cooperation on a bilateral basis.

[Question] Franco-Soviet trade is constantly growing, but an analysis of the statistics shows that this trade is due to contracts signed several years ago and that, for about 2 years, the Soviet Union has been signing fewer and fewer contracts, and not only with France. What are the reasons for this development? Is it strictly due to the economic situation or is this a new trend?

[Answer] From a purely objective viewpoint we can see that the volume of industrial production in the USSR is constantly growing, in other words industry is going to set up new enterprises and new supplies of equipment will be necessary. We can therefore say that the situation augurs well for new contracts. That is why it is essential to stress that the Soviet Government is and will remain in favor of developing cooperation with France in all fields and that the economic sector is one of the leading areas in this cooperation.

[Question] There is a great deal of talk about the Soviet Union's constantly growing overseas debt. Could this debt lead you to curb your imports from the West, or do you envisage increasing your sales, for example of oil, to compensate?

[Answer] Our overseas debt is not increasing. We must take all our possibilities into account: The USSR has made trade commitments which it can honor and which it has always honored in a very scrupulous way. As regards our imports from the West, the increase in our overall production and the balance of our exports must be taken into account: The possibilities of importing foreign goods are increasing.

As far as oil is concerned, we have vast resources and are not yet exploiting many known deposits, not to mention the riches contained in the continental shelf. Our growth is not limited by our resources in this field--we are the leading world procurer. However, we must face the complex question of the geographical distribution of our oil resources: In some cases, especially in northern Siberia, they are too far away and cause transport problems, transporting oil and also natural gas.

[Question] On the French side, what could promote increased French-Soviet trade, given that the USSR exports mainly raw materials and unfinished products whereas France exports essentially manufactured goods?

[Answer] First, I would like to point out that the volume of our trade is balanced. Of course, few of our exports consist of manufactured goods as yet: Most of our trade consists of raw materials, as you have pointed out. Although we plan to continue exporting raw materials, we are, of course, interested in increasing exports of our manufactured goods.

You ask what France could do to promote cooperation between our two countries? It can do two things: First, insure sales of manufactured goods to our country under the best possible conditions from both the technical and commercial viewpoints and, second, French industry should show greater interest in importing manufactured goods from the Soviet Union.

However, this is a bilateral affair and the Soviet Union is also prepared to make efforts in this direction.

Satisfactory Credit

[Question] Do you think that the amount of credit now made available to you by the French Government is satisfactory? Or are you preparing to ask for an increase during the coming session?

[Answer] The amount of mutually advantageous credit which has already been agreed totals R2.1 billion. We have not yet used R450 million. Of course, we intend to use the rest. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, France has given us to understand that, if necessary, the total amoung of available credit could be increased. As you see, the volume of French credit is not restricting trade development in the least at the moment.

[Question] You say that you are satisfied with the amount of credit. Are you also satisfied with the rate of interest on this credit?

[Answer] It is difficult to give a clear answer to such a question. The country which gives the credit wants a high interest rate while the country receiving the credit wants a low rate. It is simply a question of agreeing and, once a rate has been agreed, work can begin.

[Question] Why is such credit always granted unilaterally and why is it always the French who give financial concessions to the USSR and never the reverse?

[Answer] The structure of our trade relations explains that phenomenon. The supply of raw materials is one thing but the supply of manufactured goods is an entirely different matter. We are, of course, prepared to grant credit to facilitate the sale of our manufactured goods.

[Question] Should the "exemplary" political relations which exist between France and the USSR be reflected by giving preference to France in the commercial field? Are you prepared to give French enterprises a privileged position with respect to other Western enterprises?

[Answer] My reply to that question might not be very objective since I am going to take part in the 13th French-Soviet meeting, but I will answer nevertheless. I think that my answer will be objective: Yes, we do give preference to French enterprises, all things being equal.

[Question] Although you are not directly responsible for agriculture, can you give us details of the size of the next grain harvest?

[Answer] I can tell you that this has been a good year in agriculture, especially as regards grain. Harvest time in the USSR is not the same as here: It takes much longer in our country but all the signs are that the harvest will be considerably better this year than the average yield over recent years.

[Question] The interviewee often has something to add at the end of an interview. Would you like to say anything else?

[Answer] Yes, I would like to say this: The level which we have attained in trade is not nearly as high as it ought to be. There is a great deal of work still to be done, perhaps even more than we have already done. During all my visits to France--and I have made a great many--I have met a lot of people in factories and research institutes and this has convinced me that the development of French-Soviet cooperation has the support of the vast majority of French people and, certainly, of the vast majority of Soviet people. No major understanding can be carried out without problems and complications, but all these obstacles can be overcome. I, personally, am very optimistic about French-Soviet cooperation.

## Press Conference

LD041314Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0735 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 4 October, TASS--The 13th session of the Mixed Soviet-French Standing Commission for Scientific-Technological and Economic Cooperation has demonstrated the great coincidence of views that exists on questions of future prospects for Franco-Soviet cooperation, said Rene Monory, French minister of economy, at a press conference held here.

All aspects of this cooperation were reviewed, for example in power, in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, in equipment supply and in space research. Important decisions were adopted concerning the development of links between the two countries for the period 1980-1990.

Rene Monory expressed confidence that the task of tripling bilateral trade by 1980, which was proposed at the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at Rambouillet last June, will be carried out. This is a matter of satisfaction for us, the minister said.

Cooperation between France and the Soviet Union, Rene Monopy stressed, is absolutely essential for maintaining balance in the international arena, for the search for peace and the creation of a climate of detente. The continuation of such policies is of decisive significance for the future.

The course for developing comprehensive cooperation with France and strengthening friendship between the two countries is the constant and stable line adopted by the Soviet Government, said Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He singled out the implementation of the accords concluded at the Rambouillet meeting as a task of utmost priority.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted with satisfaction that the 13th session was held successfully, in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. The conversation with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the Elysee Palace today shows what great significance the president of France attributed to cooperation with the USSR.

From our side, we will do everything necessary to this end, said Vladimir Kirillin. We are fully prepared to develop our cooperation both in the short term and in the future, and believe that we will achieve this through joint efforts.

Barre Comment

LD041743Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev's undated interview in Paris with French Premier Raymond Barre, who speaks in French fading into Russian translation--recorded]

[Text] I am completely satisfied with the results of the work of the session of the grand commission; first, the volume of trade exchanges between the two countries is growing, I believe to an extent which will make it possible to reach the aims set by the leaders of the Soviet Union and France--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing--to treble it by 1980. Second, the exchange of opinions which has taken place will, I am sure, enable us to improve Soviet-French exchanges on a balanced level. And last, I would like to point out that the delegations have reached a general agreement on the further development of industrial cooperation, too, between France and the Soviet Union.

Future relations between France and the Soviet Union, undoubtedly depend on our governments' desire to maintain the spirit of friendship and fruitful cooperation which is characteristic of these relations. We are hoping, first of all, to complete eleboration of a 10-year economic program for the 1980-1990 period.

It can be said that the varied economic relations between France and the Soviet Union are at the same time of great political significance, which extends far beyond the limits of our bilateral relations. I hope that Soviet-French agreement and cooperation continue in the future, too, to be an important factor of international detente and of peace in Europe and throughout the world. I am looking forward to the future of our relations with confidence.

CIA ACTIVITY IN CANADA MAKES 'STUNNING IMPRESSION'

LD041451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "Yet Another Spy Ring"]

[Text] Ottawa, 1 October--For the first time in many years the Canadian press agency has taken the risk of slightly opening the curtain over the secret activity of CIA agents in Canada. A report distributed to the press says that at least "a score of CIA representatives engaged in espionage in Canada" are at the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa under the guise of diplomats. This report from Canadian press is based on information cited by William Schaap, a prominent U.S. jurist and the author of a book just published on secret CIA activities abroad.

Speaking at a conference of the Ontario association of jurists in Ottawa, W. Schaap stated that the extensive CIA spy network created in Canada is headed by one Stacy (Hals), officially an attache at the U.S. Embassy. According to W. Schaap, S. (Hals) led CIA operations in Greece during the dictatorship of the "Black Colonels." The CIA leadership instructed him in 1974 to prevent the downfall of the dictatorial regime in Greece. However, these calculations were destined to failure. Stacy (Hals) was forced to leave Athens, and now he has shown up in Ottawa.

Stephen (Venski) has also been named among the CIA agents based at the U.S. Embassy in Canada. According to W. Schaap this "diplomat" for a long time carried out CIA tasks involved in recruiting agents and dispatching them to socialist countries. The scandalous exposure of subversive CIA activity in Canada, an ally of the United States in NATO, has made a stunning impression. Official spokesmen at the U.S. Embassy were not able to say anything which made sense to Canadian journalists asking what caused the infiltration in their country of so many U.S. secret servicemen.

Here is something strange. The Canadian press, having informed its readers of this exposure, has still not commented on the scandalous facts.

A Canadian television broadcast on this theme has apparently been organized by the CIA itself. The authors of the broadcast said that the CIA agents are needed in order to monitor the...political situation in Canada and the "activity of the Soviet Embassy" and also to "guard American secrets" in that country.

These forces controlling the local propaganda mouthpieces and enjoying the financial support of the U.S. special services are doing everything to cover up the scandal and to distract the attention of the public away from the genuine danger rather than an imagined one.

But local newsmen could tell Canadians a great deal since, as W. Schapp stated, CIA activity in Canada "is accomplished by bribes, blackmail and the desire to manipulate Canadian opinion and to direct the development of events in a direction favorable to the United States," disregarding Canada's national interests.

SOVIET, FRG ASSOCIATIONS SET UP COOPERATION BUREAU

LD050926Y Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 5, TASS--The opening of the cooperation bureau contributes to the implementation of the agreements reached between the USSR and the FRG, chairman of the Soviet foreign trade association Litsenzintorg, Boris Kurakin said at a press conference in Essen. The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA reports that he made this statement in connection with the fact that the cooperation bureau of Litsenzintorg and Gute Hoffnungs Huette company represented by the firm Ferrostahl opened in Essen. The agreement to open the bureau signed by the Soviet Foreign Trade Association and one of the leading West German machine-building companies envisages joint s[illegible]ng of Soviet licences and technology in the FRG and third countries, as well as del[illegible]y and adjustment of machines exported by the Soviet Union to the FRG and rendering o[illegible] engineering services on the basis of the licences sold.

Boris Kurakin also said that the program of Litsenzintorg comprises over a thousand of inventions in different spheres of science and technology. Besides organizations of CMEA countries, Soviet licences are bought by the leading firms of the USA, Japan and other industrialized Western countries. West German companies are also major buyers of Soviet technology. 50 agreements on sales of Soviet technology and inventions were concluded between West German companies and Litzenzintorg.

KEBIN HEADS SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION TO FRG

LD050811Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.G. Kebin, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for the FRG 2 October at the invitation of the FRG Bundesrat.

The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet deputies L.G. Kletskov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, N.I. Marchenko and S.R. Rafikov.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.S. Bogatyreva, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, and other officials.

The sendoff party included Hans Georg Wieck, FRG ambassador to the USSR.

SPANISH CP LEADER COMMENTS ON 'UNITY' WITH SOCIALISTS

LD041523Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Madrid, 2 October, TASS--Speaking at the meeting which wound up the 3-day festival of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] and the newspaper MUNDO OBRERO S. Carrillo, general secretary of the PCE, noted that over the past year the political situation in the country has become markedly more complex. Terrorist elements have galvanized their activity and extreme rightists have mounted a broad campaign in an attempt to present events as if democracy in Spain is impossible and the working people are incapable of controlling the country. The speaker noted that the PCE stands for unity with the Socialists because this unity must be fundamental in rallying all democratic forces.

Dwelling on the economic situation in Spain, S. Carrillo noted that there are over 1 million unemployed in the country; unemployment is particularly high in rural areas and among the youth. The PCE is seeking to insure that the government takes steps to resolve this problem.

MOSCOW DECIDES TO FORM 'USSR-SPAIN' FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD041316Y Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--At its meeting here a group of sponsors approved the proposal by representatives of the public to form in the Soviet Union the USSR-Spain Friendship Society. The prime task of this society will be to promote friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Spanish peoples.

It was decided to hold in Moscow a constituent meeting to form "USSR-Spain" society.

SOVIET AVIATION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN NORWAY

LD042245Y Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Aviation Minister Boris Bugayev arrived in Norway today. Talks were held in Oslo with Minister of Communications Asbjorn Jordahl about development of cooperation between the two countries in aviation. A document to this effect was signed. Previously a similar protocol was signed in Stockholm and now talks lie ahead in Denmark.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN MINISTER IN KIEV--A delegation of Norwegian specialists, who have arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, spent 3 days in the Ukraine. The delegation was headed by Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norwegian minister of environmental affairs. The visitors met Protsenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Environmental Affairs, who spoke about the committee's activities in the field of controlling the implementation of environmental conservation measures in the Ukraine, as well as about the work of the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Nature, numbering 11 million members. At the exhibition of Ukrainian national economic achievements the delegation members familiarized themselves with the successes scored by the republic's working people in developing the economy, science and culture, with the achievements in the conservation of the air, water and land resources. The Norwegians toured Kiev. The delegation was accompanied in the Ukraine by Petter Graver, Norwegian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 78 AU]

YOUNG GERMANS' DELEGATION--A delegation of young German democrats from Rhineland-Westphalia arrived in Kiev on 2 October. The delegation is headed by (Thilo Scheller), chairman of the organization's Rhineland-Westphalia board. It will take part in a bilateral youth seminar which is to be held in Lvov. On 2 October the delegation of young German democrats had a meeting in the headquarters of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee. In a conversation Beloblotskiy, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee second secretary, dealt with the work of Ukrainian Komsomol committees. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU]

AL-ASAD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD050914Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, has just arrived in Moscow on an official, friendly visit. He is leading a Syrian party and government delegation that has been invited by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport, Hafiz al-Asad and those accompanying him were met by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrades Kosygin, Gromyko, Ustinov and other Soviet officials.

An honor guard was drawn up at the airfield. The anthems of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union were played. The commander of the honor guard reported to Hafiz al-Asad. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the high-ranking Syrian guest reviewed the honor guard formation. They were warmly welcomed by hundreds of Muscovites, representatives of the diplomatic corps and Syrian students in Moscow who had gathered at the airport. The festive welcoming ceremony ended with a march by the honor guard.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Hafiz al-Asad and those accompanying them left by car for the center of the capital. Moscow's streets are now decorated with banners bearing welcoming inscriptions in Russian and Arabic.

Soviet television carried a direct relay of the welcoming ceremony at Vnukovo Airport for the Syrian party and government delegation led by Hafiz al-Asad.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1750 GMT on 4 October notes that "Speaking at a press conference in Berlin, Hafiz al-Asad said his visit to the USSR is closely connected with the fulfilment of the decisions of the conference of Arab countries in Damascus. The participants at that conference, Al-Asad noted, advocated a strengthening of relations with the socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union."]

Soviet-Syrian Talks Begin

LD051350Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Talks began in the Kremlin today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister; and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Attention was centered mainly on the situation in the Near East. The sides noted that as a result of the separate deal at Camp David between the leaders of Egypt and Israel with the active participation of the United States, the situation in that region has become even more complex. They expressed the shared opinion that this deal, which was made behind the backs of the Arab peoples and against them and their interests, is seriously hampering the just and all-embracing solution of the Near East problem and is making the attainment of true peace in the Near East difficult.

During the talks, the Soviet Union and Syria confirmed their resolve to continue the struggle for the establishment of a just and firm peace in the Near East on the basis of the unconditional liberation of all the Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967 and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own, independent state.

They also exchanged opinions on the further development and deepening of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in various areas. The conviction was expressed that this cooperation is developing successfully. The leaders of the Soviet Union and Syria concur in the opinion that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syrian Arab Republic is in the basic interests of the peoples of both countries.

Taking part in the talks are, on the Soviet side: Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Korniyenko and Kuzmin, first deputy ministers of the USSR; Chernyakov, USSR ambassador to Syria; Samatoykin, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Glinevskiy, a chief of a department in the USSR Foreign Ministry.

On the Syrian side are: Mahmud al-Ayyubi, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and deputy chairman of the Progressive Nationalist Front; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the party leadership, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the republic; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister of Syria for economic affairs; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information; (Daniel Ni'mah), member of the central leadership of the Progressive Nationalist Front, Jabr al-Kafri, Syrian ambassador to the USSR; and an-Nashashibi, chief of a department of the Syrian Foreign Ministry.

The talks will be continued.

SYRIAN INFORMATION MINISTER DISCUSSES VANCE VISIT

LD041652Y Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, 4 October, TASS--Syria's minister of information, Ahmed Iskander, has had a meeting with Syrian and foreign journalists and answered their questions.

The summit level conference in Damascus of the countries of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation has justified our hopes, he said. An agreement was reached at the conference on steps to be taken to neutralise the decisions of the tripartite Camp David meeting, to bring closer together the ranks of the Arab nation in the struggle against penetration of imperialism into the Middle East.

Touching upon the visit of the U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance, to Syria and his negotiations with President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic, Ahmed Iskander has said:

Syria's stand remains principled and it cannot be altered. In its choice Syria has been guided by supreme Arab national interests: the release of all occupied lands and exercise of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The U.S. president, James Carter, asked Hafiz al-Asad to receive Cyrus Vance, who explained the American viewpoint to the Syrian side. Cyrus Vance, in his turn, listened to Syria's clear-cut and principled viewpoint. Hafiz al-Asad said that the Camp David meeting had given Israel all it was after, but at the expense of the interests and rights of the Arab people and to the detriment of establishment of a just peace in the region.

SEPARATE TREATY QUESTION 'MOST LIKELY TO REMAIN OPEN'

LD041334Y Moscow World Service in English 2:00 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Vladimir Zhuravlev commentary]

[Text] An old saying goes: A poor peace is better than war. If anything else, that is how the Camp David summit appears to be. Sure enough, this could be true for both Egypt and Israel. Now, what about other countries in the Middle East? The majority of them are dissatisfied with the Camp David accords and reject them or express reservations. It was interesting that while the Camp David results are praised by some Western countries, there isn't a single country in the Middle East to support, or at least to approve of, the Egyptian initiative. As a result, an Arab summit is going to be held with the participation of Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and a number of other Arab countries, which will certainly have the anti-Camp David connotations.

While the Arab world rejects or disapproves of the As-Sadat-Begin accords, what is happening in Egypt? President as-Sadat has just removed War Minister Muhammad al-Jamasi and the chief of staff Muhammad Ali Fahmi. Radio Cairo hasn't said what promoted the sudden move, but then, sudden reshuffles there no longer seem to be quite sudden. This reflects obvious dissatisfaction over the Camp David results even among top Egyptian officials.

Why is that so? After all, it seems that all As-Sadat and Begin are seeking is peace, or so they say. I suspect that any kind of a separate deal wouldn't have been accepted with enthusiasm by the Arab countries for the simple reason that no one likes problems to be solved behind one's back. All the more so since the accords bypass key issues of the problem, which is exactly what happened in Camp David. This was repeatedly reiterated by many Arab leaders. The key issues are these: complete withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab lands and granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination, including the right to creating a state of their own. Incidentally, this is exactly how the USSR feels about a real settlement in the Middle East. In this respect Soviet policy there is quite in line with the interests of the majority of the Arab countries that want a just Middle East settlement.

It is difficult to diagnose the outcome of the forthcoming Arab summit, but As-Sadat has gone too far to abandon his line for concluding a separate treaty, which, as I said, could be good for both Israel and Egypt. But what about other countries in the Middle East which would prefer stable and long-lasting guarantees of security for all countries in the region. In the case of a separate treaty the question is most likely to remain open.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON SYRIAN CONFERENCE; PLO OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD051056Y Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 5, TASS--"The American-Israeli-Egyptian agreement at Camp David are another threat to the ligitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine," the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMA] weekly says.

"They are promised only a modest 'autonomy' i.e., factually the status of a protectorate with the retention of the Israeli troops on the occupied territories. The agreements do not even mention the Palestine Liberation Organization. The parties to the collusion would like to get rid even of the very concept of 'Palestine people'."

"In such a situation, the participants in the Damascus conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front (Syria, Lebanon, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, and the Palestine Liberation Organization) undertook to regard the problem of the Arab people of Palestine as the main problem of the Arab nation."

"The Palestinians have proved that they are a nation with their history, culture and traditions, that they are able not only to do unskilled jobs, which is their only lot on the occupied lands. They make a substantial contribution to the economy and culture of states that welcomed them. Yet, notwithstanding assistance from Arab countries and the United Nations, many Palestinians are still cooped up in refugee camps. But the Palestinian people have not surrendered."

"Notwithstanding machinations by imperialism, Zionism and traitors to the Arab [words indistinct] Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the USSR, said in a NEW TIMES interview. "We are looking to the future with historic optimism. The profound faith in the triumph of our just cause rests on three factors. Firstly, on strengthening the unity of the Palestine resistance movement, reinforcing its combat power. Secondly, on the unity between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the progressive forces of the Arab world, solidarity with it on the part of the multimillion masses of the Arab people. In this context, I would like to point out that we regard the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation as the backbone of the future widest possible pan-Arab anti-imperialist front. Thirdly, on international support, above all on assistance from the socialist community, headed by the USSR, and also other freedom-loving peoples. We are infintely grateful to the great friend of the Arab peoples, Leonid Brezhnev, for the internationalist support of the just struggle by the Arab people of Palestine, which he has voiced more than once. We are not just four millions; on our side are the Arab peoples, the mighty Soviet Union, the peoples of socialist countries, all progressive mankind. Precisely therein lies the mainspring of our optimism and guarantee of victory."

PDRY LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CAMP DAVID 'PLOT'

LD041354Y Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 4, TASS--The conference in Damascus of the heads of Arab states belonging to the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, was convened not only to oppose the results of the deal in Camp David but also to rebuff the plot against the Arab peoples in general, the Lebanese weekly AL-QIFAH AL-ARABI was told by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

According to information in our possession, a detailed plan of consolidating American influence in the Middle East, the south of the Arabian Peninsula, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and in Africa was drawn up at the conference in Camp David, he said. The plan distributes roles between the United States, Israel, Egypt and some other pro-American reactionary regimes. Each of them will be responsible for the fulfillment of a particular section of this plan.

As to the Persian Gulf, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, American imperialism is exerting every effort to consolidate control over it and exploit its natural health. The plans that are being drawn up of creating there military alliances with the participation of the United States are directed at strangling the national liberation movement, at consolidating the positions of the Arab reaction whose interests coincide with those of imperialism.

At the conference in Damascus, the South Yemeni leader went on, we arrived at full agreement on the need to coordinate our actions in frustating this plot and in conducting struggle against the American-Israeli-Egyptian alliance. We are fully resolved to consolidate our ties with socialist countries, first of all with the USSR, relations with which are of a stable, principled and strategic nature.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that the PDRY wants a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Horn of Africa by way of a democratic dialogue. Democratic Yemen maintains firm relations with Ethiopia, he said. We hold that the decisions to liquidate American and Israeli bases on Ethiopian soil and to expel specialists of these countries are an indication of the Ethiopian revolution's solidarity with the struggle by Arab and African progressive forces, and this evokes in us a feeling of deep satisfaction.

The people of South Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted, is now faced with important tasks to create a vanguard party of a new type, to prepare for celebrations of the revolution's 15th anniversary, to hold free and direct elections to the Supreme People's Council and to draft the second five-year economic development plan. The fulfillment of these tasks, he stressed, will facilitate a settlement of existing problems and a growth of the people's living standards.

PAN-APAB CONGRESS CHIEF HITS BACKSTAGE DEAL AT CAMP DAVID

LD041333Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] A delegation of the All-Arab People's Congress [APC] is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. Omar Khalifah al-Hamdi, delegation head and APC general secretary, declared in a conversation with IZVESTIYA correspondent S. Nikonov:

The APC was created last December for the purposes of opposing the dangerous policy of President as-Sadat, who has betrayed the interests of the Arab nation and embarked on a slippery path of separate deals with the Israeli aggressors. The congress includes more than 100 parties and public organizations of 17 Arab countries. The APC even now expresses the views and interests of the majority of Arabs. The APC Permanent Secretariat is now working on the preparation of draft charter of the Progressive Arab Front [PAF], which will unite the broad Arab masses and their progressive and revolutionary forces for the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. This document exposes the strategy of imperialism in the Near East. Our enemies are carrying out subversive actions aimed at disuniting the states of this region. The draft charter discloses the organic link between imperialism and internal reaction. We are convinced that the PAF will become the basis for a broad people's movement and will make it possible to unite the Arab world, formulate a strategy of struggle against imperialism and Zionism and deal a rebuff to As-Sadat's capitulatory steps.

The backstage deal at Camp David was not unexpected for us. The Camp David agreements were sharply criticized at a session of the APC Permanent Secretariat.

It was decided to convene an extraordinary session of the APC on 2 November for the purposes of opposing the dangerous anti-Arab compact and preventing its implementation. The session will also decisively mobilize Arabs to rebuff the Israeli-U.S. plans. In addition, we intend to hold an open trial of As-Sadat, who has betrayed the interests of his country and of Arabs and has become an obedient tool in the hands of imperialist reaction. The upcoming session is to draw world public attention to the dangerous consequences of the Camp David separate deal for the cause of peace. In this connection we value highly the position of the Soviet Union, which has always come out consistently on the side of the Arab people and rejected the Camp David deal. This position was clearly reflected in the Baku speech of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Aggressive U.S. imperialism wishes to impose its own solution to the Near East problem: to expunge forever the Arab people of Palestine, to liquidate the PLO and to preserve Israel's supremacy in the captured Arab territories.

One of the chief purposes of our trip to the USSR is to familiarize the broad Soviet public with the real reaction of the Arab masses to the Camp David deal, describe the APC's tasks and establish direct contacts with our Soviet friends so that the solidarity and relations of friendship between the Arab world and the Soviet people might strengthen and develop. The strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is one of the aims of our congress.

AS-SADAT SHUFFLES CABINET TO FORESTALL OPPOSITION

LD042048Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Egyptian president is making big changes in the country's leadership. He has changed the prime minister and military officials and wants to completely reshuffle the cabinet and replace many of the conservatives. It is being said that it is possible that As-Sadat himself will preside over the new cabinet. What is the reason for these changes?

Political observers believe that As-Sadat wants to prevent the spread of opposition to his present capitulationist policy. He apparently fears that some of the people closest to him might follow in the steps of the two foreign ministers who resigned in protest against his policy.

This worries not only As-Sadat but also his friends in Washington and Tel Aviv, who quickly gave the Israeli-Egyptian separate deals an official seal. It seems that As-Sadat's new friends have hinted to him that he should quickly destroy internal opposition so as not to endanger the forthcoming Washington talks between the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers.

COMMENTARY ON IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET-LIBYAN COOPERATION

LD041404Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have signed an agreement on expanding scientific and technological cooperation in the field of nuclear power. In accordance with the agreement, the Soviet Union will construct a large nuclear research center in Libya and will supply it with the necessary equipment, including a 300,000 kilowatt nuclear reactor. An agreement (?had been) signed between both countries on the construction of a nuclear powerplant; some of the power from this plant is to be used for desalinization, which will make it possible to supply fresh water for Libyan agriculture.

It is common knowledge that the Libyan leadership is working to meet the country's demands for food entirely from local sources. The extent of Libya's reliance on economic and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union is expanding in many other fields of the economy, primarily in the public sector. The fruitful nature of this cooperation has been shown convincingly. Its importance increases every year and contributes to the success of the Libyan revolution's struggle for the country's complete economic independence. Libya's concern to constantly expand, consolidate and deepen cooperation with the Soviet Union is quite natural. This cooperation is based on complete equality. More importantly the results of this cooperation--the various economic projects--become the property of Libya. The Soviet Union does not in any way share in the profits from these projects, nor does it lay down any conditions for cooperation, which would prove harmful to the national sovereignty and independence of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

'SPREAD OF CORRUPTION' IN IRAN LINKED TO WESTERN BUSINESS

LD291754Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] It has been announced in Tehran that businessman Rahim Ali Khorram was arrested for hoarding and illegally taking possession of government, private and endowment lands. Dwelling upon the dossier of this land-hoarder, the Iranian press notes that this is yet another example of the graft and corruption besetting the entire affairs of the Iranian Government apparatus.

The large-scale spread of corruption in Iran has caused deep anger and revulsion among the multifarious strata in the country and is one of the most fundamental reasons for the disturbances in recent months involving the people's masses, which engulfed the entire country.

To pacify the anger of the public quarters the government took steps against certain officials, who have been exposed particularly for corruption and misuse of power. According to press reports the civil court is investigating the dossiers of over 700 officials accused of the misuse of power. Moreoever, the papers link the removal of Akbar E'Temad from the posts of chairman of the atomic energy organization and deputy prime minister with the misuses and misappropriations that took place in those organizations.

The Iranian press notes that the Western monopolies, particularly those of the U.S., including the member companies in the former international oil consortium and the monopolies within the Western military-industrial complex, are playing a major role in the spread of corruption in Iran. The press has published irrefutable proof that such companies as Grumman, Northrop Aricraft, Tate and Lyle, and a great many other companies have had a hand in the spread of corruption in Iran.

IRANIAN PRESS REPORTS ON RECENT DISTURBANCES

LD031558Y Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 3, TASS--Iranian newspapers report on disturbances on October 1 in nine towns of the country, on which martial law was not imposed. Disturbances swept the towns of Kermanshah, Reza'iyeh, Hamadan, Dow Rud, Dezful, Zenjan, Mahabad and others. There were clashes in a number of towns between demonstrators and the police and army units, which used teargas. The police used firearms in the town of Hermanshah. According to the local press, six people were killed in clashes, more than 30 people were injured and hundreds of demonstrators were arrested.

In the town of Qom arrests were made among the local population on a charge of violating the martial law act.

A relatively calm situation remained in Teheran.

Seven Demonstrators Killed

LD041302Y Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 4, TASS--Tension remains in some Iranian towns where martial law has not been introduced. According to the local press, the disturbances in those towns during the past two days were the biggest since the introduction of martial law in Tehran and several other towns of the country.

Mass demonstrations took place in more than ten towns and participating in them were tens of thousands of people. About 250 people were injured when demonstrators and police clashed in the town of Kashan, the newspaper AYANDEGAN writes. Police used tear gas and fired into the air. According to official data, seven people died during the latest disturbances.

COMMENTARY ON DISBANDMENT OF IRANIAN RASTAKHIZ PARTY

LD041902Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Yuriy Todorov commentary]

[Excerpts] The Iranian Rastakhiz Party is to dissolve itself. So we see that a party that regarded itself as the sole representative and expressor of the Iranian people's interests has died. This is quite predictable. Observers who follow Iranian social life knew clearly right from the start that despite all the propaganda hue and cry associated with the Rastakhiz Party, it could not really represent the Iranian nation or speak on behalf of all Iranians. As we know, parties do not exist in themselves. Normally any party represents a specific class or a group in the system of production and social life.

Everyone remembers well the Rastakhiz Party's ideology. Those who disagreed with parts of its ideology had to leave the country. This approach led to a complete closure of the last channel still open to the Iranian people for expressing their views. This in turn made Iran's political, social and economic problems more acute and urgent. This led to increasing discontent on the part of all the people, which manifested itself in recent months in massive demonstrations by all the people. [passage indistinct]

HOUSING MINISTER HEADS ALGERIAN DELEGATION TO USSR

LD050801Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--An Algerian delegation headed by A. Aquchiche, minister of housing and construction of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, has been in our country at the invitation of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

It familiarized itself with housing construction, with planning and scientific research and with the system of vocational training of cadres. A protocal was signed on the results of the talks, which emphasized both sides' desire to develop cooperation in civil and housing construction in accordance with the principles of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Algeria.

GREEK-TURKISH ENMITY ON CYPRUS FOMENTED 'FROM OUTSIDE'

LD041057Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[V. Cherchenkov article: "We Would Have Found a Common Language"]

[Text] Nicosia--This is already the fifth year since the rebellion provoked by NATO circles and directed against the Cyprus Government. The putschists lasted in power only 8 days, but their "rule" marked a bloody page in the history of long-suffering Cyprus. As a result of the tragic events hundreds of people perished or disappeared without trace and about 200,000 people, that is, about one-third of the entire population of the country, were forced to leave their homes and formed an army of refugees. The economy of this island-state sustained tremendous material damage.

Today many wounds inflicted on the republic by the putsch and by the hostilities that followed it have already been healed. Life takes its normal course on the territory controlled by the government. Appreciable successes have been achieved in the disrupted economy. Foreign tourism--one of the main sources of foreign exchange--is growing rapidly. In place of the international airport at Nicosia, which is idle and controlled at present by UN forces, an airport at Larnaca has been commissioned.

Today one of the most important socioeconomic tasks of the Cyprus Government is still the solution of the housing problem connected with the refugees. Many of them are still sheltering in tent cities. Dwellings are being built for the refugees with the help of the United Nations, but even with the successful implementation of plans for the building of homes, little more than half the refugees will be provided with a home.

All the same, it is not the refugees who constitute the main problem. The most painful issue for Cyprus is the artficial partition of the island into two zones. The demarcation line, frequently called the "green line," runs from east to west. The northern part, which is controlled by the Turkish community's administration, has virtually cut itself off. Tourists who arrive in the Cypriot capital for the first time look with bewilderment at the barbed wire and sandbag structures blocking the streets in the center of the city, and at the fortified fire positions. This kind of scene, combined with the ubiquitous blue berets of the UN troops whose contingents number about 2,500 men, typifies the entire demarcation line between the Greek and Turkish communities.

"For centuries the Greek and Turkish Cypriots lived together and worked in friendship and concord on their beautiful island, our common homeland," recounts Greek Cypriot Andreas (Pafitis), a refugee from Famagusta. "The Greeks were never the enemies of the Turks, just as the Turks were not our enemies. Enmity among us was propaged from outside, above all by the British colonialists who adhered to the principle of 'divide and rule.' So discord between the communities gradually emerged. There were, I think, errors on our side too, as the stronger community. But if there was no foreign interference, and if the Greek and Turkish Cypriots had been left alone in peace, they would have found a common language."

Each time you talk with representatives of the two communities, you become convinced that without interference from outside, the Greek and Turkish Cypriots really "wound have found a common language," as Andreas (Pafitis) said. [paragraph continues]

But at present there are many obstacles blocking a settlement on the island and the determination by the Cypriots of the destiny of their own homeland. Chief among these is the pressure being exerted on Cyprus by the allies of the North Atlantic bloc, among whom there is a total inability to abandon hopes of transforming Cyprus into a NATO strongpoint in the Eastern Mediterranean. It should be recalled that in addition to the Turkish military presence, there are British military bases on the island as well as a contingent of Greek troops. All this helps continue the deadlock in the intercommunity negotiations that have been in progress for several years.

More than a year has elapsed since the government headed by President S. Kiprianou came to power, following the death of Cyprus' first president, Archbishop Makarios. Continuing the course of the republic's founder, this governmentis advocating a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of its resolutions, and the restoration of the independence and territorial integrity of the country. But these government conditions are encountering what are, at the moment, unsuperable difficulties, which to a certain extent are being nurtured and fomented from outside.

These difficulties are in turn being actively used by certain NATO member countries, above all the United States, which are insistently trying to impose on the republic their "mediation" services. This pressure is incessant. Last year the trip to Cyprus by the U.S. President's special envoy Clark Clifford won scandalous notoriety. A trip by another U.S. representative, M. Nimetz, has just ended ignominiously. According to reports arriving here, new uninvited Western "initiatives" are on the cards.

The progressive and patriotic forces of the republic resolutely condemn the incessant interference by NATO circles in Cyprus' affairs and their pressure on the republic's government. They declare that many of the Cypriots' problems can and must be solved solely through constructive intercommunity negotiations under the aegis of the United Nations, while the international aspects of the Cyprus question should be examined at a representative international conference within the framework of the United Nations, as has been proposed by the Soviet Union.

It is impossible not to note that people here discuss with gratitude the consistent and principled stance of the Soviet Union on the Cyprus issue; the Soviet Union firmly and insistently advocates that a representative international conference on Cyprus be convened under the aegis of the United Nations for the settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of respect for the republic's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and policy of nonalinement. It advocates that the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus be given the opportunity to solve questions of their state's internal structure without any outside interference.

The Soviet people's solidarity with the Cypriots' struggle is valued highly on the island and emphasis is placed on the equitable and mutually advantageous nature of Soviet-Cypriot political, trade and economic relations, which are expanding and deepening all the time. It is significant that with the Soviet Union's technical assistance the construction of the first example of heavy industry in the country--a sulfuric acid plant--has begun near Limassol.

On 1 October, the Cypriot people celebrate independence day. As in past years, the festival will be taking place in a difficult situation. In addition to intrigues by foreign imperialist circles, there are also influential forces in the republic itself that are trying in every way to undermine the republic from within. [paragraph continues]

The latest manifestation of their activity was, in particular, the recent attempted escape from Nicosia's central prison by a group of people convicted of antistate activity. As the democratic press stresses, the events connected with this attempt are an integral part of a broader plan that aims at undermining the authority of the government and bringing pressure on it in order to obtain its consent to unacceptable solutions to the Cyprus problem.

Many vivid pages have been inscribed in the history of the Cypriots' struggle for their independence. Today the progressive forces of the world are expressing confidence that, relying on broad international support, the numerically small but courageous Cypriot nation will successfully overcome the present complex stage in its struggle to preserve the homeland's independence and unity.

REOPENING OF U.S. BASES THREATENS TURKEY'S SECURITY

LD042124Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Lidiya Suystina commentary]

[Excerpts] What is Turkey's stand on the question of detente? There can be, in my opinion, only one answer to this question: Turkey's stand is positive. Turkish Government leaders, party militants and public figures have often spoken about the importance of detente for the country--a fact that has been repeatedly pointed out by the Turkish press.

Western states, led by the United States, are now doing their very best once again to push Turkey into the role of one of NATO's outposts on its borders with the socialist and Arab countries. In a recent interview with the West German DIE WELT, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit pointed this out and deplored the fact that Turkey's Western allies are apportioning tasks to the Turkish people that would transform the country into an outpost of the West even if peace were achieved everywhere. Describing all these as rather unjustified demands, Ecevit pointed out that Turkey's NATO allies are unwilling to weigh the political and economic cost of these measures for the Turkish people.

Washington, in fact, has been exerting sustained pressure on Ankara, following the lifting of the arms embargo, to keep Turkey in a framework favorable to NATO. The following is a very important point: The question of the U.S. bases on Turkish territory has emerged on the scene once again. Although in his interview with DIE WELT Bulent Ecevit pointed out that Turkey has good relations with all its neighbors, the United States is once again insisting on the reopening of its military bases. It appears that Turkey is not in a hurry to comply with Washington's dangerous pressure. The people in Ankara are no doubt aware that the resumption of activities at the U.S. bases, where the United States engages in espionage against Turkey's neighbors, is henceforth contrary to detente, to Turkey's good relations with neighboring countries and to its very security.

Turkish papers are pointing out, quite justifiably, that the acceptance of U.S. demands concerning the bases would be contrary to the new national defense concept. It appears that due to these considerations the National Security Council has confined itself to recommendations to the Turkish Government. On the basis of these recommendations, the Turkish Government should make a decision based solely on the provisional status of a limited number of U.S. bases until a new agreement is signed with the United States.

But even this [word indistinct] arouses, very justifiably, concern in the Turkish public opinion. BARIS and many other members of the Turkish press and many progressive organizations conclude that it will be impossible to reach an agreement with the United States and to abolish the U.S. bases on Turkish territory. People of various professions with whom I talked during my stay in Turkey last summer expressed this very same conviction.

During the period of Turkey's membership in NATO, the U.S. military bases in the country often dragged it to the brink of an international conflict. The reopening of the U.S. bases that threaten detente and the security of the country cannot have any different results for Turkey.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT EDUCATION MINISTER--Leningrad, September 26, TASS--Chrisostomos Sofianos, minister of education of Cyprus, has visited here the research institute of general education for adults and the teacher training institute. The minister who has spent two days in this city said that his meetings with Soviet specialists added greatly to his knowledge of the public education system in the Soviet Union and to his experience. Chrisostomos Sofianos, who is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the minister of education of the USSR, Mikhail Prokofyev, paid a visit to the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet where he was told about public education in Leningrad. The minister visited the cruiser "Aurora" whose shot in 1917 was a signal for the beginning for the armed uprising during which power of workers and peasants was established. [Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH GREECE--Contracts were recently signed at the Thessalonki international fair between the Soviet foreign export organization Autoexport and the Greek firms (Speka) and (Iliopouli) Brothers. The Soviet Union will supply Greece with trucks and tow vehicles of a total value exceeding $4 million, and spares for these vehicles and small Volga cars. In an interview with Moscow Radio correspondent, the general manger of (Speka), Mr (Ilias Plainis), said that the new big contract signed with the Soviet export organization Autoexport on the 20th anniversary of cooperation between the Soviet organization and (Speka) was signed with great pleasure. Mr (Plainis) underlined the sincere, fruitful nature of the relations between the two trade partners. [Text] [Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD]

COOPERATION WITH TURKEY--Istanbul, September 18, TASS--The general agency servicing Soviet ships and tourists in Turkish ports, boomerang, is twenty years old. In a talk with a TASS correspondent, Arif Erten, the firm's head, said: "Welcome the further development of Soviet-Turkish relations. For twenty years we have been working with Soviet seamen and tourists, and we see that each year the mutual trust between our peoples is growing and the spirit of cooperation and goodneighbourhood is strengthening." [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD]

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO GUINEAN LEADER ON ANNIVERSARY

LD041127Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the Republic of Guinea.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and also on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you, the Democratic Party of Guinea and all the Guinean people on the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Guinea.

Soviet people entertain feelings of sincere sympathy toward the friendly Guinean people who, during their independent existence, have traveled a glorious road and have achieved convincing successes in the task of consolidating their political and economic independence, implementing progressive transformations, and building a new life on their chosen path.

The Soviet Union has constantly displayed solidarity with the Republic of Guinea and our peoples have always acted and continue to act jointly in the struggle against imperialism and for the full and final liberation of Africa from the remnants of colonialism and racism, for lasting peace throughout the world.

Wishing the industrious people of Guinea new successes in the practical implementation of efforts aimed at the further strengthening and prosperity of their homeland, I express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples will be further developed for the benefit of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Guinea, in the interests of peace and progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

ZAPU VICE PRESIDENT CRITICIZES UK TV FILM ON RHODESIA

LD030902Y Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

["British Double Standards"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, October 3, TASS--A film about the liberation war in Zimbabwe which has been shown on Independent Television here has been condemned in a statement issued by ZAPU Vice-President J. Chinamano as "Goebbelsian propaganda of very bad and indecent taste."

The film, which was taken by cameramen accompanying Smith's killer-squads in action against freedom fighters in Zimbabwe, created the impression that Smith's men were triumphing over an ill-organised and ill-equipped rabble. Many shots were of the bodies of dead Africans, alleged to be guerrillas or civilians "caught in the crossfire" being bundled into helicopters or trucks for display as a warning to villagers in the rural areas.

"We are used to this type of propaganda from Mr Ian Smith's agents," says Mr Chinamano, who recently arrived in this country after escaping from Smith's crackdown on ZAPU in Zimbabwe. "Mr Smith has an excuse for sinking to this devil's level of propaganda; he is a desperate man and is having to clutch at any straw. He also must boost and bolster up the fast-sinking morale of the white settlers in that country.

"But what reason or excuse has Independent Television to produce and show such a horrendous propaganda-riddle film? Do the British people also need a morale-booster?"

Mr Chinamano says that at least the firm has shown British viewers "the unspeakable brutality with which Smith's soldiers are treating the Africans--both civilians and guerrillas. African villagers are brutalised and terrorised. African dead bodies are treated with obscene irreverence. They are not carried but dragged about like animal dead bodies. They are used as objects of public exhibition and display."

If the dead bodies so brutalised and so publicly displayed like commercial commodities had been white, there would have been a deafening and eternal hue and cry both here and in Rhodesia.

But because the bodies are black, not even a whisper of protest can be heard. Instead, there are palpable silences of connivance and approval. Could there be greater racialism and demonstration of double standard?"

KAUNDA RETURNS HOME FROM 'SUCCESSFUL' TALKS WITH MACHEL

LD041548Y Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, October 4, TASS--President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has completed his visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. During his stay there he met with President Samora Machel of Mozambique. In the course of the talks, the sides discussed bilateral cooperation and the situation in the south of Africa.

On returning home, the Zambian president characterised the talks as extremely successful.

ANGOLAN-VIETNAMESE NEGOTIATIONS OPEN IN LUANDA

LD041604Y Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, October 4, TASS--Angolan-Vietnamese negotiations began here today. The delegation of the People's Republic of Angola is headed by Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is paying an official friendly visit to Angola, by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

TARAKI PRAISES SOVIET RELATIONS IN INTERPRESS INTERVIEW

LD041344Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, October 4, TASS--The People's Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan consistently pursues a policy of non-alignment and will never become a member of a military bloc, the INTERPRESS Polish news agency was told by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki.

Dwelling on the question of Afghanistan's relations with neighbouring countries, Nur Mohammad Taraki said that mention should be made first of all of the Soviet Union which was the first to recognize the April Revolution and the people's Government of Afghanistan. For sixty years already, he said, our great northern neighbour is giving the people of Afghanistan much material and moral assistance. We should want the relations of friendship and cooperation with other neighbouring countries to develop as successfully as with the Soviet Union, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan said further.

Touching on the question of the socio-economic transformations carried out by the government, Nur Mohammad Taraki said that during a short period of time the revolutionary authorities had emancipated landless peasants and peasants with little land, and raised the wages and salaries of some categories of working people. Our most important task now, he said, is to liquidate feudalism by carrying out an agrarian reform. The new power in the country, he went on, intends to create such conditions in Afghanistan that will facilitate the creation of a society free of exploitation.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN LAUDS BREZHNEV SPEECH

LD012114Y Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 1, TASS--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin gave a press-conference for the foreign press. Speaking of prospects for developing Soviet-Afghani relations, Hafizollah Amin stated, the Baku speech by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, dealt a strong blow at Western propaganda and imperialism. Leonid Brezhnev pledged the Soviet Union's full support for the Afghani revolution and exposed the fabrications and slander on the policy of the USSR in connection with the revolution in Afghanistan. Leonid Brezhnev's speech, he stressed clearly outlined the paths of development of Soviet-Afghani friendship, and the Afghani people comes out wholeheartedly for the further strengthening of our friendship.

LAHORE WEEKLY CALLS FOR PAKISTAN'S WITHDRAWAL FROM CENTO

LD021120Y Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Islamabad, October 2, TASS--The Lahore weekly VIEWPOINT has called for Pakistan's withdrawal from the military bloc of CENTO. This step, the weekly believes, would be approved by the majority of the country's population. Pakistan's alliance with "cold war" apologists, the VIEWPOINT writes, isolates the country from real friends in Asia and Africa, prevents the development of normal relations with socialist states. Pakistan's many-year long experience of the CENTO membership shows that the country has lost too much and gained nothing instead. Pakistan's withdrawal from the military bloc would signify a new step towards restoration of full political independence and establishment of a strong, viable state, the weekly points out.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT CONCERNED BY U.S. PROPAGANDA

LD021452Y Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Manila, October 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports:

The recently stepped up activity of the United States in support of the opposition forces in the Philippines and the broad propaganda campaign directed at discrediting the policy of President F. Marcos are a source of special concern for the Government of the Philippines. In this connection, the Government of the Philippines tabled at the provisional National Assembly a bill providing for the establishment of control over the conduct of propaganda by representatives of foreign states and organizations. The bill bans the financing of political activity by foreigners in the Philippines. The government holds that unlimited activity in the field of propaganda carried out in the Philippines by foreign organizations and their representatives creates a threat to national security.

Under the bill, all representatives of foreign states and organizations with the exception of diplomats and officially accredited foreign journalists must have a permit regulating their propaganda and political activity. Civil servicemen are banned to cooperate with foreign organizations as the latter's representatives. Violation of the rule will carry a term in prison or a big fine.

OIL COMPANIES' 'MANIPULATIONS' IN INDONESIA SCORED

LD012127Y Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Zhegalov writes:

It was announced in the Indonesian parliament that as a result of an arbitrary curtailment of United States and Japanese purchases of Indonesian oil, some 300,000 barrels daily cannot be marketed. For the score of crude oil extraction--about 70 million tons annually--Indonesia is among the first ten capitalist countries. However, it is unable to dispose of her own main national asset: Some 90 percent of the oil belongs to foreign monopolies, first of all those of America and Japan. Moreover, they have gained the right to marketing the oil. The American Caltex concern alone accounts for 70 percent of the overall oil extraction of Indonesia.

U.S. and Japanese monopolies resorted to manipulations towards curtailing extraction and exports of oil in retaliation for a recent Indonesian Government decision to establish new fairer terms for distributing profits on the oil extracted by foreign companies and other measures to restrict the operations of foreign capital. This boomeranged as failure of state plans to develop the national economy: Oil export revenues make up two thirds of foreign revenues and are the basic source for financing national construction. Meanwhile, the present manipulations by the U.S. and Japan have inflicted on Indonesia a daily loss of 3.4 million dollars, according to parliamentary figures.

Thus, Caltex, Stanwack [as received], Union Oil and other companies which like to pose as "benefactors" of the Indonesian economy, confirm by their practical deeds the conclusion made the other day by the leader of the Democratic Party of Indonesia, S. Sirait, that foreign capital is operating to the detriment of the country's national interests.

INDOCHINA

## PRC'S 'GREAT-POWER PRESSURE' ON VIETNAM EXAMINED

LD031121Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[From international military political review by Col A. Leontyev and G. Musayelyan: "In the Footsteps of the Interventionists"]

[Text] The Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN writes: "The trees want silence, but the wind will not let them have it, says the Vietnamese proverb. We want tranquility, but the Chinese side does not want that. They want to oppose and wreck our cause and brawl with us." The great-Han chauvinists' fatal habit of arranging brawls with their neighbors is generally known. Everyone also knows their custom of choosing borders as the place for displaying their passion. It has been calculated that in the last 20 years the number of confrontations and military conflicts provoked by China on the borders with neighboring countries has exceeded the total number of similar incidents in the rest of the world.

Vietnam has become a target of Peking's armed provocations and its great-power, hegemonist policy. Wounded but not broken, not vanquished, but victor, proud of its victory and its newly acquired unity and independence--that is how Vietnam appeared to the world after 30 years of war. But that is not how the modern Chinese mandarins wanted to see it, considering Vietnam to be "lost territory" which must be "regained." The Maoists have decided to follow in the footsteps of the American interventionists and are trying to wreck the building of a unified, independent Socialist Vietnam, establish dominion over it and thereby clear a path for the seizure of the whole Southeast Asia.

The Americans had hardly managed to get out of Saigon when the Chinese started to arrive in Phnom Penh, so as to begin aggression against Vietnam from there through their puppets. For more than 3 years now guns have thundered on the Vietnamese cities and villages, making incursions deep into Vietnamese territory and killing the civilian population, including women and children. In September, Phnom Penh units carried out new acts of aggression, subjecting densely populated regions of Vietnam to artillery and mortar fire. In several places Cambodians have invaded Vietnamese territory.

Cambodia would never have dared attack Vietnam without Peking's backing. Everyone knows now that it was China which set it onto Vietnam and helped to increase its army from 3 to 20 divisions and to train and arm it. According to the Singapore newspaper THE STRAITS TIMES, there are presently about 10,000 Chinese servicemen in Cambodia. The Phnom Penh army is controlled by Chinese military advisers, who number up to 6,000. Chinese ships deliver military aircraft, tanks and heavy weapons through the port of Kompong Som.

Peking has not made up its mind to admit these facts, but it has given Hanoi to understand that it is supporting Cambodia. When it became clear that neither the Cambodians' attacks nor the menacing looks of the mandarins could frighten Vietnam, the Maoists decided to open up a "second front" against Vietnam--on the 1,200 km long Chinese-Vietnamese border.

For some months now, under the false pretext of "defending the Hoachiao," the Peking authorities have been organizing armed provocations against Vietnam. The Maoists have concentrated tens of thousands of Hoachiao, formerly living in Vietnam, near border control points. Not long ago Peking's agents lured them into China, and now they are trying to send them back--to Vietnam. [paragraph continues]

Among these people are thousands of specially trained provocateurs and saboteurs instucted to sow discord and create disorders in Vietnam. Using them, Peking has already managed to organize several bloody incidents on the border. At the same time, groups of Chinese servicemen are penetrating the border regions of Vietnam, opening fire, throwing grenades, terrorizing the civilian population and destroying border sites. Chinese military aircraft are encroaching on Vietnam's airspace and warships on its territorial waters. According to the New York TIMES, the PRC's southern fleet has been reinforced recently, and now its ships are conducting maneuvers near the Vietnamese coast. The Chinese, Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong stated recently, are strengthening and concentrating their armed forces, aiming directly at Vietnam.

The "Great Helmsman" once said: "They say China is peace-loving; that is not true. Essentially, China loves to wage war. Take me, for instance: I am Chinese, but I have no objection to having a fight." Obviously, the present Peking leaders have inherited, as well as Mao's hegemonist ambitions, his pugnacity, and his unwillingness to realize how dangerous and pointless that is.

Coming up against China's flagrant great-power pressure, as well as Cambodia's Peking-inspired military provocations, the heroic Vietnamese people are courageously and firmly defending their sovereignty and their independent, self-sufficient path of development. Their just cause is fully supported by the Soviet people. "Today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared, "when the Vietnamese people are experiencing flagrant and unjust pressure from outside, we again assure fraternal Vietnam of our resolute support for its efforts aimed at building a new society, improving the people's living conditions, defending their inalienable sovereign rights and consolidating the international positions of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--the reliable outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia."

SOVIET COMMITTEE OF SUPPORT TO VIETNAM RESUMES ACTIVITY

LD032225Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet committee of support to Vietnam has resumed its activity. Its task is to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Pham Van Dong has sent a telegram which says in particular that the committee's activity corresponds with the aspirations of the Vietnamese people and is an expression of the combat solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

VIETNAM PROTESTS BORDER INCURSIONS TO PRC EMBASSY IN HANOI

LD041222Y Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 4, TASS--Armed ships and detachments of Chinese servicemen 22 times violated Vietnam's borders and intruded in its territorial waters in the period from September 11 to 29, says a memorandum sent by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the PRC Embassy in Hanoi.

The memorandum says that after the incident of September 12, when a Vietnamese fisherman was killed, Chinese armed vessels had repeatedly entered Vietnam's territorial waters off the coast of Quang Ninh Province and tried to provoke incidents and impeded the work of Vietnamese fishermen. On September 20, detachments of Chinese border guards, servicemen and militiamen numbering up to 150 men intruded four times into Vietnamese territory along the section of the border from Mong Kai (Quang Ninh Province) to Lao Kai (Cao Lang Province).

These actions by the Chinese side, the memorandum stresses, generate acute tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, threaten Vietnam's security and at the same time prove the absurdity of the slanderous allegations by the Chinese authorities that Vietnam "creates tension in areas bordering on China."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the memorandum says in conclusion, lodges a vigorous protest and condemns the provocations by Peking's ruling circles and demands that the Chinese side immediately stop its encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam and prevent such actions in the future.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES CAMBODIAN HOSTILITIES

LD021510Y Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 2, TASS--The Phnom Penh leaders backed by the Chinese authorities are pursuing a policy hostile to Vietnam, are stepping up the border war, violating Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity, perpetrating numerous crimes against the Vietnamese people, refusing to hold talks, denying sensible and constructive proposals of Vietnam for a normalisation of relations between the two countries, says the statement issued here by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Vietnam's stand, the statement stresses, is absolutely clear. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have always strived for a peaceful settlement of all issues pertaining to relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Vietnam's proposals are effective, sensible and constructive. If Phnom Penh's ruling circles continue military actions against Vietnam, serve Peking's expansionist, hegemonic and great power designs, the graver will be their defeat.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES VIETNAM'S LE THANH NGHI IN MOSCOW

LD041343Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 2 October, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Le Thanh Nghi, vice premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee, and had a talk with him on questions of mutual interest.

Nguyen Huu Khieu, SRV ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

## TOKYO RALLY OPPOSES JAPANESE 'MILITARIST INTRIGUES'

LD050733Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "Against Militarist Intrigues"]

[Text] Tokyo, 1 October--The ruling Liberal Democratic Party and military circles in Japan are nurturing plans to review present laws in order to considerably widen the command powers of Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" in the event of a so-called "state of emergency" created by the threat of foreign military intervention. In particular, there is talk of allowing the "self-defence forces" to engage in hostilities without corresponding instructions from the country's prime minister. All this radically contradicts the present constitution. And it is no mere chance that the democratic, peace-loving public is rising up to resolutely rebuff the intrigues of militarist forces.

Today in Tokyo's Meiji Park, a mass rally of opponents of an increase in the influence of the military circles on the country's state affairs and politics took place. More than 10,000 Japanese participated, many of who had travelled to the capital from other cities and regions. The leading role in organizing this rally belonged to the Japanese Communist Party [JCP]. Envoys from trade union, social, student and other mass associations spoke at the rally. Addressing the assembly, Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Secretariat, stressed the urgent need for the unification of all national-democratic forces in order to rebuff the advocates of Japanese militarization and to foil the reactionary attempts to place the country's political life under the control of the military and to revive fascism in the country.

The rally's participants unanimously adopted a resolution affirming their determination to carry out a countryside explanatory propaganda campaign to expose the intrigues of the militarist circles.

## COMMERCE SECRETARY KREPS' MISSION TO TOKYO DISCUSSED

LD041426Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 4, TASS--140 American businessmen led by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps arrived in Tokyo. The purpose of the trip, as the New York TIMES reports, is to convince the greatest possible number of members of the Japanese Cabinet that Japan must do everything to increase the flow of U.S. goods to its market.

The reasons for trade offensive of the United States on Japan are obvious. Though the United States of late took measures to curb imports from Japan, mainly imports of steel, T.V. sets and passenger cars, the United States deficit in trade with Japan is growing constantly. In 1977, it amounted to eight billion dollars. In the first eight months of this year, it rose to 8.7 billion dollars and is expected to reach 13 billion dollars by the end of the year.

Preparing for the arrival of the American commercial delegation and seeking to ensure that it is not blamed for the United States "failures" at Japanese markets, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) prepared a report according to which the growth of trading deficit of the United States is connected, above all, with the growing activity of West European and developing countries.

The mission of Juanita Kreps to Japan is connected also with difficulties of a different nature. According to a report in the New York TIMES, there are forces in the United States, above all the military, that are not inclined to bring too strong a pressure on Japan, since, as the newspaper writes, the Japanese Government adopted in the past year a number of decisions related to the strengthening of national security of the United States: It placed with U.S. industry the biggest military order in its history (4.5 billion dollars worth of U.S. made warplanes) and also offered for the first time considerable sums for maintaining the U.S. military presence in Japan.

Nevertheless, the crisis state of the U.S. economy compelled Juanita Kreps to attempt to bring pressure on Japan. At a press conference in Tokyo, she accused the Japanese Government of unwillingness to share responsibility in the framework of free trade and demanded that Japan should open its market to foreign goods. She hinted unambiguously that protectionist measures might possibly be taken by the United States.

It is characteristic that trade offensive of the United States was started soon after the conference of seven leading capitalist countries in Bonn where it was talked bombastically about the need of economic cooperation and solidarity. Economic contradictions that affect economy of the West made the United States forget its promises to Western trading partners and resort to the policy of pressure.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DEPUTY CRITICIZES PRC'S HEGEMONISM

LD041750Y Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 4, TASS--Japanese member of parliament from the Communist Party of Japan M. Higashinaka, has sharply criticized the hegemonist course of Peking. Speaking at a meeting of the budget commission of the House of Representatives, he said that in recent years China had systematically conducted its great power hegemonist activities, openly interfering in the internal affairs of Japan and imposing its own political concepts to different Japanese organizations.

The Peking leaders, M. Higashinaka said, encouraged the activities of the extremist groups in Japan, inviting their leaders to Peking to be accorded by a warm welcome there. There have also been attempts on the part of China to interfere in the internal affairs of the Communist Party of Japan to make it follow the adventurist policy of Peking. These hegemonist actions on the part of China are in direct contradiction with the five principles of peaceful coexistence included in the Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty," pointed out the communist deputy.

TASS COMMENTS ON VISIT OF MEDIATION DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA

LD041804Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

["Diplomacy of Hypocrisy"--TASS headline]

[Text] San Jose, October 4, TASS--A delegation of U.S., Guatemalan and Dominican representatives has arrived in Nicaragua to mediate a settlement of the bloody conflict in this Central American republic, which broke out through the fault of the Somoza regime.

It is noteworthy that the delegation includes two countries, the authorities of which do not come out against the dictatorial regime in Nicaragua and, moreover, support it in every way possible. It is precisely the United States and Guatemala (alongside with Chile and El Salvador) that have dispatched their mercenaries and instructors to help Somoza put down the popular uprising. This is why it is not surprising that even before the delegation began its work, the tyrant hastened to describe its visit as a manifestation of "friendly cooperation." It is not surprising also that he shifted with outright cynicism all the responsibility for the casualties suffered by the Nicaraguan people to the Sandino National Liberation Front, which heads the struggle against the hateful dictatorship.

The composition of the delegation, picked obviously according to Washington's choice, shows that the United States is continuing its hypocritical policy of whitewashing the dictatorial regime by means of back-stage diplomacy. It is precisely due to U.S. efforts that Somoza was given diplomatic support at the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of OAS member-states, which was held in the American capital.

Resorting to "peace-making" diplomatic moves, Washington pursues two ends: Firstly, it is compelled to react in some way or other to the bloody terror perpetrated by the "Somoza and sons" gang, closely patronaged as it is by the U.S.; secondly, the U.S. administration is endeavouring to create a diplomatic shield to prevent the collapse of the dictatorial dynasty, which came to power with the assistance of the American Marines more than forty years ago, and which turned Nicaragua into a U.S. military-political place d'armes in Central America and in the Caribbean basin.

BREZHNEV CABLES BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT GEISEL ON NATIONAL DAY

LD292034Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a cable to Ernesto Geisel, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, in connection with the country's national day--proclamation of independence day. In it he has conveyed to the friendly Brazilian people congratulations and best wishes for prosperity and progress.

In the reply cable, the president of Brazil has expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed to the Soviet people wishes for prosperity.

MASHEROV SPEECH WARNS OF MISPLACED NATIONAL ACCENTS

LD050821Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Sep 78 pp 1-3 LD

[Apparent text of report by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, at 29 September Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum: "On the tasks of Party Committees and Organizations in Successfully Fulfilling Plans and Socialist Pledges for the Third Year of the 5-Year Plan and Worthily Greeting the 60th Anniversary of the Belorussian SSR and the Belorussian Communist Party"]

[Excerpt] As I have already stressed at a recent Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum, in all our organizational, political, ideological and educational work and scientific research it is necessary to reveal more deeply and more fully the unfading significance of Great October for the destinies of the Belorussian people and all our country's peoples, to reveal the outstanding achievements of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, the mighty creative force of the fraternal friendship and ideological and political unity of the nations and nationalities of the USSR, and the inexhaustible creative potentials of the society of developed socialism.

Naturally, scientific research, the speeches and articles of lecturers and speakers, political information workers and agitators, and the publications of writers and journalists already allot considerable space to Belorussia's achievements during the years of Soviet power in all spheres of life. It is incumbent on us to pay particular attention to the precision and accuracy of political accents in propagandizing the republic's successes. It is important to show convincingly and clearly that our gains and victories are inextricably linked with the name of V.I. Lenin, the party he created and the socialist system, and that they are the result of the shining embodiment of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and of the friendship of all Soviet peoples.

Rightly proud of the achievements of the united, multinational family of all the fraternal peoples of the USSR. It is necessary to reflect fully the irrefutable fact that our successes are the materialization of the joint labor and efforts of all Soviet peoples, all the nations and nationalities of the motherland of October. Our duty in this, as we approach the jubilee, is to pay due tribute above all to the outstanding services given the revolutionary history of the Soviet fatherland and the working people of all the fraternal republics on the part of the Great Russian people, and to express our deepest gratitude and warmest recognition to them for their selfless friendship, true internationalism and invaluable help and support.

This is not the first time we have spoken of this. Although there are currently no issues here that arouse anxiety, nevertheless sometimes even the best intentions--as can happen, for instance, with individual creative workers, is the absence of developed political flair--can and sometimes do culiminate in an undesirable misplacement of accents.

The jubilee events must be aimed entirely at inculcating in our people the feelings of a united family, and at further strengthening internationalist awareness and the desire to strengthen internationalist awareness and the desire to strengthen the friendship of Soviet peoples in every way--the guarantee of further all-round socioeconomic and spiritual progress for the country and all the fraternal republics.

On the whole, preparing for the jubilee and turning to the republic's history and its truly impressive achievements give us very rich material for clear, well-illustrated propagandization of the indisputable advantages, humane essence and genuinely democratic nature of our system, the Soviet way of life, and the incomparable ideological and moral values of developed socialism.

In revealing them more fully, it is necessary at the same time to intensify the all-round, uncompromising class political exposure of imperialism and Maoism, to wage an offensive against bourgeois and revisionist propaganda all along the ideological front, and to develop well-argued criticism of bourgeois policy and ideology, bourgeois institutions and morals. Here it must be borne in mind that our ideological and class opponent has recently practically gone over, in its anticommunist and anti-Soviet tactics, to the methods and positions of the "cold war," which was played out long ago.

American imperialism, in particular, has this year created a special foreign policy department in Washington's executive--the so-called Agency for Information and Cultural Exchange [as published; apparently a reference to ICA], the aim of which is ideological subversions against the socialist countries and above all against our state. The material, technical and financial base of the hostile radio propaganda directed against the Soviet Union is strengthening. The flow of slander and fabrications by bourgeois propaganda is increasing in connection with the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the Belorussian SSR and the Belorussian Communist Party. Our opponent is trying to falsify the history and nature of the gains of real socialism and the Leninist nationalities policy, to arouse nationalist prejudices among some people, and so forth. In a word, everything Soviet is being discredited and our holy of holies--the social and spiritual values enshrined in the new USSR and Belorussion constitutions--are being completely denied.

In working to reveal and politically expose the enemies of socialism and the opponents of detente we count on more active and--more important--enterprising participation among ideological and scientific cadres and all communists.

In all work connected with the jubilee it is necessary to make full use of the rich experience accumulated by the republic's party organizations during the preparations for and celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October. The point is to insure that every ideological act contains a charge of great ideological and emotional force, strengthens our people's creative enthusiasm and their internationalist and patriotic feelings, and enriches the spiritual world.

We are now all entering the final stage of preparation for the jubilee. This must be marked with a further increase in the scope, and improvement in the quality, of all work. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, local soviets, and leaders of departments and enterprises must analyze in depth the results of the shock vigil and adopt every measure to consolidate and develop success. It is important for everyone to attain as quickly as possible the high targets already reached by the leaders in the 5-year plan. While giving those who are ahead of time and are carrying out a revolution in work and production their due, it is necessary to call to strict responsibility those who frustrate the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges, permit wastage in work and spoil our general holidy harmony.

It is the combat task of party organizations to make use of the preparations for and celebration of the republic's jubilee to step up all our economic work and bring about a new upsurge in labor and political activity among working people in city and countryside in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and plans for communist building.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ARTICLE ON CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD041418Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--The Soviet Constitution makes a considerable step towards further widening and deepening socialist democracy, strengthening the juridical status of the citizen of the USSR.

Vladimir Kudryavtsev, a prominent Soviet scientist, writes in an article devoted to the first anniversary of the adoption of the new fundamental law of the USSR. The article is published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA today.

The corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR points out that "The State and the Individual" section alone contains over twenty clauses which proclaim rights and freedoms. It formulates utterly new provisions on the right to health protection, to housing, to the use of cultural benefits, on the freedom of creative work and criticism of shortcomings.

It is of importance that the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens are not simply proclaimed: They are guaranteed in practice.

The new Constitution of the USSR emphasizes the principle of equality of citizens: They have full socio-economic, political and individual rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR and Soviet laws. This principle is far from being proclaimed, and, the less so, observed in all countries, the scientist points out.

Vladimir Kudryavtsev writes: It is not fortuitous that in the elaboration of international covenants of human rights the U.S. delegation sought to limit their contents only to political and individual rights.

Apparently for the same reason the United States has not up to now ratified the international covenants of human rights just as, incidentally, many other international documents aimed at ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Mention should be made that this stand of the USA did not find support among most of U.N. member-states which participated in the mid-sixties in the elaboration of the international covenents on human rights (and which subsequently ratified them).

The stand of the Helsinki conference on the question of human rights is sealed in the Soviet Constitution. It is being consistently implemented in practice.

The extensive list of rights and freedoms provided for by the Constitution of the USSR of 1977 not only fully corresponds to the international covenants on human rights ratified by the Soviet Union, but in many respects surpasses their requirements. Thus, the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights envisages the right of each person to education including compulsory and free primary education. In the Soviet Union, however, not only primary education but also secondary and higher education is free as well.

Not a single bourgeois constitution has detailed formulations of the right to work including the right to the choice of the profession, employment and remuneration of labour in accordance with its amount and quality.

Vladimir Kudryavtsev points out that the campaign about alleged violations of human rights in socialist countries cannot be regarded in any other way than a hypocritical one. Its principal goal is to divert attention from the bourgeois society ulcers--unemployment, racial discrimination, rising crime, aggressive aspirations of the military-industrial complex, from the violations of law in capitalist countries.

GRISHIN REPORT AT CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD042105Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] A meeting of front-ranking workers and innovators from Moscow production enterprises who have been victorious in socialist competition in honor of the first anniversary of the new Constitution of the USSR took place in the capital today.

In a speech summing up the competition results, Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, noted that the working people of the capital, the initiators of that patriotic movement, had successfully coped with the set tasks. The tasks for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period had been completed by 7 [as heard] October by more than 400,000 Moscow workers, 11,000 teams and the collectives of 200 sectors and 520 workshops.

SHCHERBITSKIY TOURS AZERBAIJANI EXHIBITION IN KIEV

LD050230Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] The Days of Azerbaijani Literature and Art are proceeding with great success in the Ukraine.

"A great success is being scored in Kiev by the exhibition of Azerbaijani fine and decorative arts, which features work by masters of painting, talented carpet weavers and (?souvenir makers). On 4 October this exhibition was toured by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and other leaders of the Communist Party and government of the republic."

BELORUSSIAN GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN RETIRES, REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD041455 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 September 1978 frontpages two decrees of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium, both dated 28 September 1978, on the appointment of Viktor Aleksandrovich Gvozdev as deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian Gosplan, and on the release of Filipp Lavrentyevich Kokhonov from these posts in connection with his retirement.

CSA REPORTS 93 PERCENT OF GRAIN, PULSE CROPS CUT

LD041630Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statisticial Administration reported today that grain and pulse crops have been cut on 117 million hectares, which is 93 percent of the plan. Almost all the cut crops have been threshed.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 4 OCT

LD050113 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 4 October reports that the Tadzhik Central Statistical Administration reports that more than half of the cotton harvest has been gathered. Over 440,000 tons have been harvested, more than in the same period last year. Almost 25,000 tons are being delivered daily.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that in the Ukraine over 1 billion puds of grain have now been delivered to the state granaries. Grain crop land this year has been increased to 17.7 million hectares, as the plan provides. Some 775 million puds of winter wheat, the main food crop, have been procured.

Some 95 percent of winter crops have been sown with simultaneous application of fertilizer. Autumn plowing has been carried out on 5.8 million hectares.

In the RSFSR 10 million hectares of bread grain remain to be harvested in the Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia and the Urals. The laying in of seeds has been completed in the Don, Orenburg, Altay and other regions. Saratovskaya, Rostovskaya, and Volgogradskaya, Bryanskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts are among those lagging in this work, although conditions for laying in excellent seeds are good.

At 1330 GMT the radio reports that Rostovskaya Oblast farmers have completed raised pledges, delivering 4.3 million tons of grain, of which a significant proportion is strong and (?durum) wheat.

BEET, FLAX HARVESTS, FALL PLOWING LAGS IN BAD WEATHER

LD041027Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Important Stage of Fieldwork"]

[Text] Rural working people are striving to mark the approaching first anniversary of the USSR Constitution with new successes in the further development of agriculture. They are mounting extensive competition to conclude all fall fieldwork as quickly as possible.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration on 25 September, 115.1 million hectares of grain and pulse crops(excluding corn)--91 percent of the total sown--were cut on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. Some 111.2 hectares, 97 percent of the area cut, have been threshed. In the week under review more than 7.7 million hectares of grain crops--more than at this time last year--were completely harvested.

Farmers in Saratovskaya Oblast are setting an example in labor. Having completed the harvesting, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered to the state granaries 4.75 million tons of grain, which is substantially more than the plan, and are continuing to dispatch it.

L.P. Yakunkin's link at the "Put Lenina" Kolkhoz in Marksovskiy Rayon has produced 120,000 quintals from its combines. Driver V.V. Yeremeyev of the Balakovskiy Rayon's motorized column has delivered 4,000 tons of wheat and barley to the granaries. Farms in Orenburgskaya Oblast have already sold the state over 5 million tons of grain. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Kuban, Don and Altay regions and Volgogradskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and other oblasts are successfully fulfilling their pledges.

In the RSFSR 68.3 million hectares of grain crops, 88 percent of the sown area, have been cut and 64.6 million hectares--95 percent of the area cut--have been threshed. In the republic's Non-Chernozem Zone 64 percent of the grain and pulse crops have been threshed. It is necessary there to step up the harvesting work, improve the utilization of equipment and insure that all machine operators meet their daily targets and achieve a high standard of harvesting work.

Harvesting work in Kazakhstan is basically completed. Machine operators in Kustanayskaya Oblast required only 20 days to harvest more than 4.4 million hectares of grain crops. Today they are concentrating their efforts on transferring the grain more quickly from the threshing floors and on meeting their pledges.

Harvesting late crops and transporting grain is continuing in the Ukraine. In Belorussia 85 percent of the crops have been harvested, in Lithuania 83 percent, in Estonia 62 percent and in Latvia 61 percent. Equipment productivity is low there this year due to heavy overmoistening of the soil. Farm leaders, specialists, agricultural organs and party organizations are seeking opportunities to make better use of equipment and transportation.

There could be early frosts and snowfall in October. It is therefore very important to increase the pace of harvesting and procuring arable crops. This can be achieved by mobilizing all the forces and material and technical facilities of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and patron enterprises and organizations, and by accurate and coordinated work.

The harvesting of hulled crops particularly needs to be done more quickly. So far 1.1 million hectares of buckwheat--61 percent of the sown area--have been cut. Only 65 percent of the sown area of millet has been threshed. Tens of thousands of hectares of millet have still to be harvested in Belgorodskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts and in Bashkiria. Some 177,500 hectares of rice--31 percent of the sown area--have been harvested. Good rice yields are being obtained in Uzbekistan and southern Kazakhstan. Machine operators in the Kuban and the Ukraine are taking combines out to the rice fields.

A number of farms are permitting grain from hulled crops to accumulate on threshing floors and are proceeding only slowly to clean it and dispatch it to the granaries.

The busy season has arrived in the sunflower fields. Some 553,000 hectares of oilseeds--12 percent of the sown area--have been harvested. This is substantially less than by the end of September last year. It is necessary to sharply increase the rate of harvesting work there in order to prevent losses and obtain high quality sunflowers. The harvesting of this crop is drawing to an end in Georgia, Azerbaijan and a number of regions in the Northern Caucasus. In the Ukraine 10 percent of the sown area has been harvested and in Kazakhstan 8 percent.

Some 356,000 hectares of corn for grain--11 percent of the sown area--have been harvested. Harvesting and transport detachments have begun harvesting corn in Moldavia. Seed from early-ripening varieties has already arrived at processing plants. Farms in Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and the Kuban and Don regions must substantially increase the procurement of seed for this crop.

Early fall cold spells could inflict particularly serious damage on beet, potato and vegetable fields. Therefore it is important right now to take every action to insure that in the first 10-day period of October the work of lifting root crops and tubers is basically concluded and that all kinds of vegetables are harvested and stored. So far 1.9 million hectares of potatoes--57 percent of the area planted--have been lifted. Some 600,000 hectares of vegetables--53 percent of the sown area--have been harvested. Farms and procurement workers are called upon to intensify the dispatch of vegetable produce to cities and industrial centers.

Some 1.1 million hectares of sugar beet--28 percent of the area sown--have been lifted. The area harvested has increased in the past week by only 450,000 hectares, even though the technical potential could have allowed more. The lags in the dispatch of root crops from the fields to procurement centers, which could lead to losses, is causing great concern.

Flax harvesting is continuing in bad weather in Central and Northwestern oblasts of the RFSR, in the Volga-Vyatka Region and in the Baltic Republics. Cotton harvesting work has begun on farms in Central Asia and Azerbaijan. Work has been delayed on plantations in many places due to the late opening of cotton bolls. Action is now being taken to speed up the defoliation of the plants and to intensify mechanized picking of raw cotton. This has begun in Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Kirgizia and southern Kazakhstan.

Some 28.5 million hectares of winter crops--69 percent of the plan--have been sown. Taking into account the good supply of moisture, many farms in southern regions of the country have the opportunity to expand sowings of winter crops.

Some 45.4 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes--39 percent of the plan--have been plowed. This is very little for the end of September. Many farms are using powerful tractors for the plowing and organizing their work round the clock in order to speed up this work.

SUGAR BEET DIGGING, SUNFLOWER CUTTING CONTINUE IN UKRAINE

AU041139Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Summary] "In the Ukraine as a whole, sugar beets have been gathered from more than 670,000 hectares, or nearly 38 percent of the plan. Poltavskaya Oblast beet growers are more than halfway through the digging campaign. Gathering operations are progressing rapidly in Kievskaya, Kharkovskaya, Cherkasskaya and other oblasts."

Fall plowing in the republic has been completed on 5,760,000 hectares, or nearly 37 percent of the plan.

Sunflower seeds have been gathered from nearly 400,000 hectares, or 25 percent of the target. The sunflower harvest is nearing competion in the Crimea. Harvest equipment has been efficiently engaged in the sunflower fields of Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts.

SALYUT CREW CONTINUES PHOTOGRAPHY, MEDICAL CHECKS

LD041224Y Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov work in orbit for 111 days. Work with technical documentation and stock-taking of the equipment onboard the station and physical exercises are planned today for the cosmonauts onboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31.

In the first half of the day, when the complex flew over southern districts of the Soviet Union, the crew carried out a series of visual observations and photographed the earth's surface under the program of environmental studies. During the television session, the cosmonauts spoke about this research. Another technological experiment with the use of "kristall" unit have been concluded. Another monocrystal of semi-conductor substance, lead tulluride, was obtained in the framework of the vast program of space material studies. The cosmonauts yesterday had thorough medical checks. According to the reports of the crew and the results of medical checks, the cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well and are in a good state of health. The commander has the pulse rate of 72 and the flight engineer of 70 beats per minute. They have the arterial pressure of 120 by 75 and 125 by 70 millimetres of the mercury column, respectively. The flight of the orbital research complex goes on.

U.S., SOVIET SCIENTISTS STUDY TIDAL WAVES IN NORTH PACIFIC

LD031505Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 30 September, TASS--A Soviet-U.S. scientific expedition investigating tsunamis has completed its main program of in-depth research in the Pacific. The expedition is onboard the scientific research ship Valerian Uryvayev of the Sakhalin hydrometeorological service.

"This is not the first year," B. Bobrovskiy, assistant captain for scientific work, told the TASS correspondent, "that specialists from the USSR and the United States have been cooperating in the study of ocean waves. The members of this expedition are studying the seismicity of Pacific floor regions where underwater vibrations and waves that devastate the ocean coast originate. The expedition's task also included research into high tides and ocean currents."

Rich material has been gathered and will be processed carefully. Ocean research has been carried out to depths of 7,000 meters with the help of Soviet automatic instruments. Seabed seismographs and level recorders developed by specialists of the Hawaii Geophysics Institute have been tested. Joint study has been conducted of the Kuroshio warm current.

BRIEFS

CLINICAL MEDICINE SESSION IN KIEV--A field session of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Clinical Medicine Department opened in Kiev on 3 October. Its participants--more than 200 scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Minsk and other Soviet cities--will examine problems concerning correlation between age changes in the organism and diseases. They will discuss means to prevent premature aging and will draw up directions for further research in the area of clinical gerontology. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU]